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Tuesday, July 27, 1982
Sravana 5, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)

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CONTENTS

No. 12, Tuesday, July 27, 1982/Sravana 5, 1904 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 244, 245, 247 to 249, 251, 252 and 254 . 1—28

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 246, 250, 253, 255 to 258 and 260 to 263 . 29—41

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2654 to 2708, 2710 to 2715, 2717 to 2761, 2763 to 2794, 2796 to 2801 and 2803 to 2884 . . 41—275

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported indefinite detention of undertrials in jails :

Shri Eduardo Faleiro . . . 276, 278—82

Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar . . 276—78, 282—86, 295—97, 301—303

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan . . . . . 287—95

Shri K. Lakkappa . . . . . 297—301

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1982-83 . . . 303

Matters Under Rule 377—

(i) Practice of lending money by Banks against jewellry and gold ornaments

Shri N. Dennis 303-04

(ii) Need to accept demands of people of Ladakh

Shri P. Namgyal 304-05

(iii) Need to provide Assistance to 8 drought Affected Hilly districts of U.P.

Shri Harish Rawat 305-06

(iv) Need to prevent the use of Intoxicating Drugs by Students

Shri Mool Chand Daga 306-07

(v) Re: Central Assistance to West Bengal Government in view of drought, late rains etc.

Shri Satyagopal Misra 307-08

The sign +marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

(vi) Re: assistance to Bihar Government for construction of a bridge over Ganga near Gulzar Bagh in Patna

Shri Ramavatar Shastri 308-09

(vii) Need for additional steamers between Rameshwaram and Colombo and new steamer service between Tuticorin and Colombo

Shri D.S.A. Sivaprakasam 309-10

(viii) Demand for setting up Industries by the Centre at Jaunpur

Dr. A.U. Azmi 310-11

(ix) Need for taking up steps to check 'Naru' disease in Madhya Pradesh

Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit 311-12

(x) Non-purchase of wheat by F.C.I.

Shri Rajesh Pilot 312-13

Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 313—53

Motion to consider—

Shri Mool Chand Daga . . . . . 314—19

Shri C. Palaniappan . . . . . 319—21

Shri Jagannath Rao . . . . . 321—23

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan . . . . . 323—25

Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur Brar . . . . . 325—29

Shri Babu Rao Paranjpe . . . . . 329—31

Shri Bapu Saheb Perulekar . . . . . 331—36

Shri Rameshwar Neekhra . . . . . 336—38

Shri Ramavatar Shastri . . . . . 338—40

Shri Xavier Arakal . . . . . 340—42

Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia . . . . . 342—47

Clauses 2 to 6 and 1 . . . . . 347—53

Motion to Pass—

Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia . . . . . 352—53

	COLUMNS
Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Bill	354—84
Motion to consider—	
Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar	354—55
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	355—65
Shri Mool Chand Daga	365—68
Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta	369—73
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	373—79
Shri G.M. Banatwalla	379—84
Business Advisory Committee	
Thirty-Third Report	384

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 27, 1982/*Sravana* 5, 1904 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली के कोलोनिस्टों के पुनर्वास संबंधी विचाराधीन मामले

*244. **श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के कोलोनिस्टों के पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी 53 मामलों पर निर्णय करने और आजादी के 35 वर्षों के बाद भी उनको कब्जा दिलाने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन मामलों की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से निष्पक्ष जांच कराने के आदेश देने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Only 21 cases are pending with regard to the question of handing over possessions to the colonists of Delhi for reasons indicated below:—

(i) Cases involved in Civil Courts/Departmental Tribunals	.. 14
(ii) Cases where allottees are not coming forward to take delivery	.. 4

2

(iii) Cases where eviction proceedings of the unauthorised occupants are going on, etc.	.. 3

(b) In view of (a) above, the question of holding an enquiry does not arise.

श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: अध्यक्ष जी, यह पुनर्वास विभाग का मामला बड़ा विचित्र है। मंत्री-जी जो जवाब दे रहे हैं यह 3 बार जवाब दे चुके हैं सदन में और तीनों बार का जवाब तीन तरह का है, तीनों में एक दूसरे का विरोधाभास है। अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 5058 दिनांक 22 दिसम्बर, 1981 और अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2757 दिनांक 9 मार्च, 1982, इन तीनों को अगर मंत्री जी देखेंगे तो लगेगा कि इनके पुनर्वास विभाग के अधिकारी शायद हर बार इनको गलत कर रहे हैं, मिसगाइड कर रहे हैं या हम लोगों को गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं। जैसा कि इन्होंने बताया कि 21 केसेज अदालतों में पैंडिंग है, लेकिन उस केस के बारे में मैं पढ़ रहा हूं जो 9 मार्च को इन्होंने जवाब दिया था –

> "24 cases belonging to Delhi are pending before various courts and departmental tribunals. About 142 standard acres of evacuee agricultural lands acquired in July 1955 under section 12 of DP(C&R) Act 1954 are available in Delhi rural areas for satisfying the claims."

जब 1955 के जुलाई में इनको 142 एकड़ लैंड मिल गई तो इसके बाद भी केसेज पैंडिंग कैसे हैं। वह 142 एकड़ जमीन किस के पास है ? अगर सरकार ने एक्वायर कर ली है तो उसके बाद भी क्या अन-अथौराइज्ड लोग उसको काबू किए हुए हैं या अधिकारी लोग 35 वर्षों से कुछ अनुचित लाभ उठाकर इल-लीगल ऑक्-पेंट्स को दिए हुए हैं। यह मामला गंभीर है। कभी 21 केसेज बताते हैं, कभी 24

बताते हैं । मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि यह जमीन कहां है, क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास है ? क्या वह इस पर कोई जांच कराएंगे ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, विरोधाभास तो माननीय सदस्य के ही प्रश्न में है । इन्होंने पहले 53 रिसैटिलमैंट केसेज कहे थे, इससे पहले जो प्रश्न किया था, उसमें संख्या कुछ और थी । फिर भी इन्होंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है कि दिल्ली में जो हमारे पास रूरल लैंड थी, वह इन कालोनिस्टों को एलाट करने में विलम्ब क्यों हुआ है, इसका कारण हमने मुख्य प्रश्न के उत्तर में दे दिया है । हम इसमें क्या कर सकते हैं जब कि 14 केसेज विभिन्न कचहरियों में हों, 3 अन-अथौराइज्ड औकुपेशन में हैं, उनको निकालने का काम दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा कराया जाता है । यह केसेज जो कोर्ट्स में हैं, उनको हम तो भुगत ही रहे हैं, यदि सदस्य चाहें तो वह हमारी कुछ मदद कर सकते हैं तो यह कार्य शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विरोधाभास का समाधान हो रहा है ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि अगर कोर्ट में 30, 35 बरस तक लोग लड़ते रहेंगे तो क्या वह दर-दर की ठोकरें ही नहीं खाते रहेंगे ? अधिकारी लोग जानबूझ कर एक बार अलौट कर देते हैं और फिर औकुपैंट लोग उसमें इन्टरैस्टेड रहते हैं । हमको इनफार्मेशन मिली है कि वही लोग कहते हैं कि कस्टोडियन प्लस जिसके पास जमीन है, के नाम से अपील कर दो, इस तरह से मामला लटका रहता है । जानबूझ कर अधिकारी लोग वहां बिजनैस कर रहे हैं । अगर इस पर जांच-एडताल नहीं हुई तो यह भ्रष्टाचार कैसे रुकेगा । जो लोग विस्थापित हो गए हैं, क्या वह दर-दर की ठोकरें खाते ही रहेंगे ? इस तरह का जवाब अगर मंत्री जी दें तो यह तो चलता ही रहेगा और लोग मर जाएंगे, तो भी उनको जमीन नहीं मिलेगी । मैं इसका एक उदाहरण दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उदाहरण नहीं, स्वाल पूछिए ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मेरे पास किसी का नाम है, कुछ कागजात ऐसे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप मंत्री जी को भेज दें ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: मंत्री जी बैठे हैं और आजकल बाहर घूम रहे हैं । अधिकारी लोग इन्हीं पर शासन करते हैं । हम स्वाल क्या पूछें, जब जवाब ही देना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

ईश्वर चन्द्र, रणवीर सिंह, जगदीश सिंह, इन लोगों को जमीन बार बार एलाट करते हैं और उनको अधिकार कब्जे का क्यों नहीं दिलाते हैं ? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के जो 120 केसेज बाकी हैं, उनको जो हरियाणा और पंजाब से जमीन एक्वायर कर रहे हैं, कब तक उनके बारे में फाइनल करेंगे, कोई लास्ट डेट क्या वह बताएंगे और इस भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ क्या वह उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराएंगे ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न तो उत्पन्न होता है उन कालोनिस्ट्स से, जिनको 1911 और 1912 में उठाया गया था और जिन्हें उसके बदले में पश्चिमी पंजाब में मिन्टगुमरी जिले में जमीन दी गई थी । ये वही गांव हैं, जिनमें आप लोग बसे हुए हैं : रायसीना नगर, तालकटोरा नगर, रकाबगंज, जिसमें संसद् भवन भी आ जाता है । उनसे जमीन ली गई थी और उनको पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में आबाद किया गया था । फिर जब वे रेफयूजी हो कर यहां आए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम दिल्ली के वासी हैं, इसलिए हमें दिल्ली में ही जमीन देनी चाहिए । उन 76 विस्थापितों में से 55 आबाद हो चुके हैं । बाकी 21 बाकी हैं । अधिकतर मामले कचहरी में फंसे हुए हैं । मैं माननीय सदस्य को कहना चाहूंगा कि ये सब के सब मामले रेफ्यूजीज ही कोर्ट में ले गए हैं । हम तो चाहते हैं कि कोर्ट के बाहर ही उनका फैसला कर दिया जाए । अगर माननीय सदस्यगण हमारी सहायता करें, तो हम उनके आभारी होंगे ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि क्या वह इस बात की जांच करा-एंगे कि इस बारे में भ्रष्टाचार है या नहीं ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यहां तो कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है क्योंकि मामले कचहरी के सामने हैं ।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The Rehabilitation Department built 56 markets for the refugees and they were handed over to the refugees. But there are nine markets which have not been handed over to the refugees, but have been taken over by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, and a representation has been made. They say that since there is a lot of income the market cannot be given to the refugees. When these markets were built for the refugees and their claims have not been settled as yet, why have these markets not been handed over to them?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: That is a separate question. In this question information about the colonists was being asked by the hon. Member. if the hon. Member wants to have some information on the markets meant for the refugees, he can give me a separate notice. In case he has got a case, he may kindly refer it to me. I will have it looked into.

Disposal of Oil Sludge at Uran terminal

*245. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proper arrangement to dispose of the oil sludge at Uran Terminal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are two sludge lagoons/ponds provided at the Uran Terminal where the sludge is collected. The sludge collected is disposed off by inviting tenders, the last sale of 3500 Tonnes being at Rs. 555.55 per m.t. plus taxes & excise.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The ONGC is a prestigious public sector concern which is doing very good work. But at the same time, we should not neglect if any lapses occurred there. We have to find out and remedial action should be taken.

It is reported in the Blitz dated June 19, that the ponds or conveniences available for collecting the sludge are very little and a large quantity of the excess sludge is dumped into the sea. If that is so some remedial steps are to be taken immediately. I want to know whether it is a fact.

Also, it is said in the same report in the *Blitz* that during the last two years four mishaps occurred in this Uran Terminal. They are, bursting of a 5,000-tonne tank, tilting of a 6,000-tonne storage tank, explosion of an air compressor and malfunctioning of the turbine due to defects. Altogether, a loss of Rs. 7 crores is said to have been incurred by the ONGC. May I ask whether this is a fact, and if so whether any departmental inquiry has been conducted about these mishaps? Also, are there sufficient facilities for discharging the sludge?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as on today there is no information except what has appeared in the *Blitz* that as alleged by my friend, some of the sludge has been dumped into the sea. My information from the Department does not confirm this news.

On the other question with reference to the accidents, that would not form part of this question because this is with reference to the sludge lagoons.

About phase I of the Uran terminal itself, if a separate question is put, perhaps, I shall be able to furnish the information.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Regarding the lagoons itself, sufficient storage facility is not there.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is there and we are going to have one more lagoon.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: This Uran Terminal is far away from the original Bombay High Head Office. Therefore, the workers there are finding difficulty in getting their day to day matters sorted out. If they want to take leave, they will have to wait for 20 days. This kind of inconveniece is being experienced by the workers. Will the Minister look into that and take remedial steps?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I do take notice of the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : In reply to part I of the question, the Minister has indicated the arrangement which is already there whereby the contractors remove the sludge. Have there been complaints from various fishermen— shore fishermen as well as offshore fishermen— that the sludge is dumped at a place which is not proper? The contractor is not responsible. He removes the sludge and dumps it anywhere else creating a lot of pollution in the sea. If so, what arrangements have been made for disposing of this sludge properly?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This sludge is deposited in the brick-lined sludge ponds. It is not as though it is taken somewhere. There are already two such ponds. We are making arrangements for constructing third one also.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Both the ponds are leaking and the sludge is going back to the sea.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That is news to me.

Therefore, the question of dumping does not arise. So far, there has not been any report even with reference to the leakage of the lagoons, as has been sought to be made out. On the question of environmental aspect and pollution control, various steps have been taken and they continue to be taken. There is an advisory committee for that ONGC is also taking necessary precautions to check water and air pollution. All possible steps are being taken so far as ONGC itself is concerned.

गुजरात में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के तेल के कुओं से तेल की चोरी

*247. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के तेल के कुओं में से गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में तेल चुराए जाने का पता लगा है, और पुलिस ने कितना चुराया हुआ तेल बरामद किया है ;

(ख) गैर-कानूनी रूप से कुओं की सील तोड़कर की जाने वाली तेल की चोरी की रोकथाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या स्थानीय पुलिस तेल की चोरी रोकने के लिए सहयोग दे रही है और यदि हां, तो इस चोरी के न रोके जाने के क्या कारण हैं और पुलिस में कितनी शिकायतें दर्ज कराई गई हैं ; और

(घ) तेल की चोरी रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

THE MINISTER OF PEHROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The quantum of oil reported to have been stolen from the ONGC oil wells in Gujarat during the year 1981 was about 186 tonnes, out of which approximately 154 tonnes was recovered.

(b) Prevention of thefts of crude oil is kept under continuous review by the

ONGC and the State Government who are responsible for law and order including prevention of thefts.

(c) The local police is extending its cooperation to check the thefts of oil and the cases of thefts/pilferages are expected to come down. During the year 1981, 145 cases of thefts/pilferages were registered with the State Police.

(d) Patrolling by mobile Police Parties has been intensified and the ONGC has assisted by providing vehicles. The Central Industrial Security Force is also being inducted to guard vital installations.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वर्ष चोरी के जो 145 मामले रजिस्टर किए गए उस में से कितने में चोर लोग पकड़े गए और कितने ऐसे मामले हैं जिन के अंदर चोर नहीं पकड़े गए और जो लोग पकड़े गए उस के अंदर ओ. एन. सी. के कर्मचारी कितने हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: As I said, we have registered 145 cases. As to how many people have been caught and how many out of them belong to the ONGC, I would lay the information on the Table of the House, as soon as I get it.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : हमारे पास शिकायत है कि कर्मचारी लोग ही सब कर रहे हैं ।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : ऐसी बात नहीं है । 145 केसेज जो रजिस्टर किए गए हैं उनके बारे में पुलिस को इन्वेस्टिगेट करना है कि कौन मुजरिम है और उनको वे पकड़ेंगे । जहां हमारा संबंध है, हमने केसेज रजिस्टर कर दिए हैं । अगर पुलिस ने कुछ लोगों को मुलजिम बनाया है और जैसा कि आप फर्माते हैं कि उसमें ओ. एन. जी. सी. के कर्मचारी भी हैं, तो मैं यह इंफार्मेशन हाउस की टेबिल पर रख दूंगा ।

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि 146 मीटरिक टन चुराया हुआ तेल पकड़ा गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी ने किस तरह से इस बात का पता लगा लिया कि इतना ही तेल चोरी गया है, उससे ज्यादा तेल चोरी नहीं गया है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कुओं में सील लगी होती है और कुएं से तेल निकालना एक टेक्निकल काम है फिर चोरी करने वाले किस प्रकार से सील तोड़ सकते हैं या खोल सकते हैं और कैसे तेल निकाल सकते हैं?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: With reference to protecting the wells and so on, the only answer that I can give is that there is no limit to the human ingenuity and it is very difficult to say in what manner the ingenuity is exercised. Then, as to how we are in a position to say this is the only quantum of oil which has been subjected to theft, I can say that this information is on the basis of the investigation made by the officers of the ONGC. They have come to this conclusion on the basis of their own records.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is this oil file also missing?

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि ऐसे 145 केसेज उनके ध्यान में आए हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं क्या इसमें कोई बड़े लोग भी शामिल हैं ? इसका कारण यह है कि यह एक टेक्निकल काम है, सील निकालने के लिए एक्सपर्ट की जरूरत होती है इस लिए जब मंत्री जी इस संबंध में पूरी जांच-पड़ताल करने की कोशिश करेंगे तभी पता लग सकेगा कि इसमें कुछ हाई प्लेस के पर्सन्स भी इन्वालव्ड हैं ।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैंने पहले ही निवेदन कर दिया है कि हम तो पुलिस में ही केस रजिस्टर कर सकते हैं और इन्वेस्टिगेशन करना पुलिस का काम है, इन्वेस्टिगेशन का काम ओ. एन. जी. सी नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए मैं पुलिस से इत्तला लेकर टेबल पर रख दूंगा कि इसमें कौन-कौन से लोग इन्वाल्व्ड हैं । अगर पुलिस की जांच में आया कि ये लोग इंवाल्व्ड हैं तो वह पूरी इत्तला टेबल पर रख दूंगा ।

श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन तेल निकालने के लिए करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करता है । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं क्या वे हर वेल से पूरा तेल प्राप्त करने के लिए फुल टाइम गार्ड्स रखने तथा बेकार लोगों को रोजी देने पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : हम काफी स्टेप्स ले रहे हैं ।

In fact, various measures have been taken. I would not mind narrating those measures. They are augmentations of the ONGC security staff; deputation of a suitable police officer of the rank of DSP with supporting staff to be in charge of the ONGC security organisation; strengthening the investigation and intelligence machinery of the State police to exclusively concentrate on the offences relating to ONGC wells; requesting the Public Prosecutor to expedite cases pending in the courts; posting of one or two companies of the protection force by the IGP exclusively for intensifying patrolling in the area where thefts and sabotages are taking place. I think my friend is very well aware of these things.

Introduction of Commercial Channel in Doordarshan

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*248. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an independent commercial channel in Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of the centres from which this system will be introduced; and

(c) what will be the duration of the channel and by when it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A task force was constituted to prepare a scheme for introduction of Sponsored Programmes on Doordarshan and to give its recommendations both for a short-term plan taking into account the facilities available at Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay and for long-term plan covering the need for establishing independent studio facilities and separate channel for commercials on Television. The task force has since given their recommedation only for the short-term plant. The scheme for introduction of sponsored programmes which will be telecast from Bombay-Pune, Delhi-Mussoorie, and Jullundur-Amritsar stations has been approved. Under the scheme, these programmes could be telecast from other Doordarshan Kendras also. The report on the long-term plan for separate commercial channel is still awaited.

श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो स्टेटमैंट दिया है, उस में एक टास्क फोर्स की बात कही गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन की शार्ट-टर्म रिकमैंडेशन्स क्या-क्या हैं और उन पर कितना अमल हुआ है और (बी) प्रश्न यह है कि 1981-82 की जो रिपोर्ट है मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फार्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग की, उस में हम यह देखते हैं कि 1976-77 में जहां पहले आम्दनी खाली 77 लाख रुपए थी, वह अब 1981-82 में बढ़ कर 11 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा हो गई है । इस को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय एक कमर्शियल चैनल शुरू कर रहे हैं या नहीं और इस समय जो टी. वी. का समय है, उस को और ज्यादा बढ़ाने और इस में ज्यादा समय देने के बारे में कुछ सोच रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो कमर्शियल चैनल की बात है, तो कमर्शियल स्पोंसर्ड प्रोग्राम्स तो आज भी रहते हैं कमर्शियल स्लाट्स के रूप में लेकिन स्पोंसर्ड

प्रोग्राम की जो कल्पना है, वह यह है कि निजी उत्पादक प्रोड्यूसर्स जो प्रोग्राम बनाएं, वे अपने खर्चे से बनाएं और हमारे जो नियम हैं, उन पर अंतर्गत वे प्रोग्राम बनाएं और माध्यम जो प्रोग्राम हमारे दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से हों, वे अच्छे प्रोग्राम हों जैसे रेडियो से हों, वे अच्छे प्रोग्राम हों जैसे रेडियो से 'बिनाका गीत-माला' के प्रोग्राम होते थे या दूसरे इसी ढंग के प्रोग्राम होते हैं। दूरदर्शन के लिए जो प्रोग्राम बनें, वे अच्छे हों और उन से ज्यादा आमदनी होगी जैसा कि आप ने कहा है कि आमदनी बढ़ी है और बढ़ेगी। कल्पना यह है कि इस से जो आमदनी आएगी, उस से एक स्वतन्त्र कमर्शियल चैनल 8 घंटे का शुरू किया जाए, जिस में सारे स्पोंसर्ड प्रोग्राम हों। उस से जो आय होगी, उस से हम चाहते हैं कि रूरल प्रोग्राम का एक अलग से चैनल हो लेकिन हमारे महकमे को इतनी लो प्रायरटी मिलती है कि कोई पैसा फाइनेन्स से या दूसरे हाथों से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है और जब उन से पैसे के लिए कहते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि तुम कमाओ और बढ़ाओ। तो हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि स्पोंसर्ड प्रोग्राम से ले कर रूरल चैनल हो, उस की तरफ हमें जाना है और उस के लिए यह स्पोंसर्ड प्रोग्राम्स के चैनल की कल्पना है।

श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल: दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अभी भारत में आप मल्टी-चैनल टी. वी. शुरू करने वाले हैं और उस में रूरल एरियाज के लिए जो सैपरेट चैनल रखने की बात है, उस का तो हम स्वागत करते हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देते हैं लेकिन देहात के लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए कितने देहातों में आप टी. वी. सैन्टर खोलने जा रहे हैं और कहां ?

श्री वसंत साठे : आज भी जितना दूरदर्शन का प्रसार है, सारे केन्द्रों से 60 टका रूरल एरियाज में पहुंचता है लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि रूरल एरियाज के लोगों के पास उतने टेलीविजन सेट्स नहीं हैं जितने कि होने चाहिएं। अब वे टेलीविजन सेट्स जब तक सस्ते नहीं होंगे, तब तक गांवों के लोग ले नहीं सकते। हम वहां पर कम्युनिटी सेट्स रखे जा रहे हैं। इसलिए यह सारा एक बड़ा सवाल है। जैसे जैसे देश में दूरदर्शन का प्रसारण बढ़ेगा, वैसे वैसे गांवों के लोगों के पास दूरदर्शन के प्रोग्राम देखने की क्षमता होगी और उस के मुताबिक उन के लिए ज्यादा प्रोग्राम बनाए जा सकेंगे।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When they do not have enough to eat, you are talking of television.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He need not buy a television. In the answer the Minister says:

> (the task force has given) "its recommendations both for a short-term plan taking into account the facilities available at Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay..... The report on the long-term plan for separate commercial channel is still awaited."

I would like to know from the Minister whether he knows that due to procrastination and delay in taking a decision, in Bombay, which he referred to, in places like Cuff Parade and Kolaba people have now gone infor cable TV and closed circuit TV and that here is the danger of the Government TV becoming irrelevant and redundant in this context. Does he consider such a cable TV and close circuit TV legal in the present set up?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Close circuit TV is a matter which anyone can have. I do not think that we can really legally stop that. As far as a cable TV is concerned, it is a different proposition and it will not be possible to have cable TV. Some people, through VCRs might have a programme started and connected to some other centres. But on a larger scale cable TV is not possible in India at least today. Our main target, as I repeatedly say, is to reach the maximum number of rural areas.

My friend was asking questions and again and again my friends that too Marxists comment that our people do not have enough to eat. Why do you think of television? May I tell my friend that the land which he respects the most, last year they produced in China 48 lakhs TV sets. This year they are producing 50 lakhs T.V. sets. Per annum they are going in for 20 lakhs colour T.V. sets. They know the importance of this media as an advantage to the rural people. Why do you want to deny the rural people the advantage of this medium? Is it a prerogative only of the urban area?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The hon. Minister must know that the country I respect the most is India i.e. Bharat. What is the *per capita* consumption of food and other items in China?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of debate here.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इलाहाबाद में टी. वी. स्टेशन कब तक स्थापित हो जाएगा ? मंत्री महोदय जब कमलापति जी की ओर चेहरा कर के जवाब देते हैं तो कहते हैं कि बनारस में टी. वी. स्टेशन लगेगा लेकिन मेरे सवाल के जवाब में उन्होंने बताया था कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इलाहाबाद में टी.वी. स्टेशन लग रहा है । अत: वे यह बताने का कष्ट करें जबकि अभी तक वह न तो वाराणसी में स्थापित हुआ है और न ही इलाहाबाद में, यह टी.वी. स्टेशन इलाहाबाद में कब तक स्थापित हो जाएगा और कब तक वह काम करना शुरू कर देगा ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं तो चाहता हूं कि टी. वी. का प्रसारण सारे देश में होने लगे और टी. वी. सब जगह पहुंच जाएं। आपने एक जगह की बात पूछी है, अगर माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में अलग से पूछें तो मैं इस की जानकारी ले कर उनको दे दूंगा ।

Scheme for making Air Staff Artists Government Servants

*249. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the A.I.R staff artists union has expressed dissatisfaction over the scheme for making A.I.R. staff artists Government servants; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the staff artists dissatisfaction, the Government propose to revise the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. The Unions have generally welcomed the Scheme. However, they have also made some observations and suggestions regarding the implementation aspects.

(b) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: During Question Hour we cannot raise a point of order. Therefore, I am not raising a point of order. But I would like to draw your attention to the norms that are to be observed while replying to the question asked by the Members. One norm is that the reply should not be vague. It should be precise. Here the question is:

> "Whether it is a fact that the A.I.R. staff artists union has expressed dissatisfaction over the scheme.....?"

While replying he first said "No, Sir. The Unions have generally welcomed the Scheme."

Then the mischievous word 'however' comes.

> 'However, they have also made some observations and suggestions regarding the implementation aspects"

What are these observations and suggestions by various unions regarding the scheme that they are introducing? When you give us the details of these observations and suggestions, that answer will be the correct answer, to see whether that has satisfied or not.

Before asking my second question I would like you to spell out the observations and suggestions made by various trade unions regarding the scheme that you are introducing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I do not think there was any confusion in the answer. The confusion is in the mind of the hon. Member and in his understanding as well learned as he is.

When you talk of "dissatisfaction", it is a general thing. Are they opposed or dissatisfied with the thing? The answer was 'No', because they have welcomed it. Now, obviously, in any scheme—Unions and Members of the Staff—when they are

going to become Government servants, naturaly they want certain clarifications and want to know certain things. That is our duty to give it to them. That does not mean they are dissatisfied. They have made certain ssuggestions. They have the right to make suggestions. There are certain clarifications which they have asked for:

(a) If a staff artist is not found fit because under the new scheme when all those become Government servants, the normal rules which apply to all such circumstances to certain categories are that there would be screening, fitment, test etc.—by the Screening Committee, will he be denied pension? Because, under the Government service, he will be entitled to pension.

(b) If a staff artist dies or retires before the Screening Committee gives its ruling, what will be his fate?

(c) Will the Government contribution to the CPF be merged with the GPF or not?

(d) What will be the placement of staff artists vis-a-vis Government servants like Programme Executive. Assistant Station Director etc.

(e) Will the seniority of staff artists be protected in relation to regular Government servants?

(f) Will the staff be designated as Transmission Executive, Programme Executive, Assistant Station Director, Station Director etc., after screening?

(g) What will be the policy regarding extension beyond 58 years?

(h) Will the staff artists become liable for transfer outside a Station after their conversion, as in the case of other programme officers?

These were certain clarifications asked by them. They have met us. We have given the clarifications.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about the suggestions?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will read out suggestions. There are four suggestions. (*Interruptions.*)

(1) The staff artists who have attained the age of 58 years already should not be denied pension.

(2) The pension should be given with effect from 1-1-1980 instead of March, 1982 when the decision was taken.

(3) The entire service as staff artists should be counted towards pension.

(4) All recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee on staff artists should be accepted and implemented before conversion into Government servants.

(5) There should be no screening for the purpose of converting staff artists into Government servants.

Now, we told them that all normal rules which apply for such conversion will be applied to them also. There would be no special criteria.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, according to the scheme that is sought to be introduced, the staff artists will be regular Government employees. In this light, I would like to know from the Minister, is it not a fact that as far as those regular employees and Government employees are concerned, in their case, even after so many years' lapse, they continue to be temporary employees and actually permanency is not given to them, though at present, number of such persons are frequently appointed? Is it not a fact that if they continue in service for a long time, some break in service for a day or two is given so that they do not become liable to get permanency and as a result of that they lose benefits like Provident Fund, gratuity and all other benefits which are likely to be there by way of their permanency? If the state of affairs continues like that, will be give an assurance that with regard to the implementation of this particular scheme to which he has referred all such break in service for a day or two only to avoid permanency to the staff, would be completely dispensed with?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is he referring to the staff artists or the permanent Government servants? For the staff artists, these rules do not apply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister has not listened to my question. I said that these artists are going to be converted into Government employees and, since they are going to be converted into regular Government employees, will they meet with the same state of affairs that continues in the All India Radio regarding other employees? Just as their grievance is that their temporary status is not being converted into permanency because there is a temporary break, in the case of these employees, when they also become regular employees, will he avoid that particular state of affairs?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as the staff artists are concerned, there is no question of break.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about casual staff artists?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The casuals have been regularised. When the staff artists become Government servants, then only the question will arise. To all those who become Government servants, the rules which apply to the Government servants will apply to them also. There is no risk to the staff artists because in the case of staff artists, there has never been a break. So, there is no question of break in the service.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि मंत्री जी हजारों-हजार स्टाफ-आर्टिस्टों को सरकारी कर्मचारी बनाने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : आपकी खुशी गलत है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कहां जा रहे हैं ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अच्छा होता, यदि आप इन्हें बता देते, तो आपको बधाई देता । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ट्रांसफर, प्रोमोशन और अन्य कार्यक्रमों में सहयोग, पेंशन और कनफरमेशन---इन चीजों में सूचना मिली है कि बहुत से शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जो स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं, उनके साथ भारी भेदभाव किया जाता है---मैं क्या कुछ शिकायतें आपको प्राप्त हुई हैं? यदि ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, तो उन पर आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री वसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है । यदि मेरी नजर में ऐसा कोई मामला आता है, तो मैं स्वयं उसमें दखल देता हूं । ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं और ऐसा कोई भेदभाव नहीं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मान्यवर, आप स्पष्ट बताएं कि आया है या नहीं आया है ? कोई एक शिकायत आई है या नहीं आई है ?

श्री वसंत साठे : अस्पष्ट तो मैं नहीं बता सकता हूं, स्पष्ट बता सकता हूं । स्पष्ट यह है कि मेरे पास ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप लिख कर दे दीजिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैंने स्वयं एक नहीं दो मामले इनके पास भेजे हैं ।

श्री वसंत साठे : किसके पास भेजे हैं ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपका एकनालिजमेंट मेरे पास है । मैंने आपके पास दो मामले भेजे हैं और श्री राकेश जी ने एक भेजा है और भी चार-पांच मामले ऐसे हैं ।

श्री वसंत साठे : उसका आपको संतोषजनक जवाब भी दे दिया है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको संतोषप्रद जवाब दे दिया है । आप बाद में बात कर लीजिएगा Next Question. Shri Amar Roy Pradhan.. absent; Shri Chitta Basu.

Opening of a Giant Coal Mine with Soviet Help

*251. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to open a giant coal mine of 50 million tonnes a year capacity with the help from USSR;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the stage at which the proposal rests at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the Chairman of the CIL, Mr. B. L. Wadhera, made a public statement on 16th June?

The contents of the statement are:

> "Moscow had been requested to depute a team of experts to undertake a detailed study as to the feasibility of starting a 50 million tonne project in the north of Karanpura area."

I take it the CIL Chairman has not made the statement without proper sanction and approval of the Government. I want to know what has been the response of the Soviet experts, whether they have already visited the place or they have started the preliminary work in regard to the feasibility of the same project.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: In April, 1981, when the Soviet Minister visited India, the Chairman of CCL who is at present the Chairman of CIL casually put to the Minister whether it was feasible. But, formally no such proposal was either sent to USSR or any such assistance was offered by USSR.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The CCI Chairman was at that time, Chairman of one of the subsidiary companies when this happened. That does not materially change the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: In the sense that Mr. Chitta Basu is there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The hon. Minister says that there was no formal proposal. I would like to know whether there was an informal proposal.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There was merely a casual conversation between the two. That is all I am saying. There is no formal proposal either by them or by us on this issue.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I had not mentioned that you have already formulated the proposal. The main burden of the question is that you have invited or you have sought to invite Soviet team for that purpose and what has been the reaction of the Soviet team?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I said 'No.'

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If 'No,' why 'No'?.

MR. SPEAKER: If 'Yes', why 'Yes'?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The hon. Minister says that they have not formally approached the Soviet Union for such a project.

I would like to know whether it is also a fact that the open cast mines have got low cost, and in view of this fact, whether the Government proposes to increase the capacity of open cast mines from the existing 3 million tonnes to 10 million

tonnes in the near future and, if so, what particular and specific steps have been taken in this regard?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It is true that open cast mines have a low cost and, shorter period of gestation and the Government of India is planning to open large open cast mines and, in fact, we have already planned a few mines with a capacity higher than even 10 million tonnes at Dudhichua 10 million tonnes, another is at Jayant 10 million tonnes, at Mukunda 12 million tonnes and Nigahi 14 million tonnes. We have planned open cast mines for these higher capacities.

फर्रुखाबाद जिले को सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग से जोड़ना

*252. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार फर्रुखाबाद जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) को सीधे ट्रंक डायलिंग से जोड़ने का है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि फर्रुखाबाद आलू निर्यात करने का एक बड़ा केन्द्र है और इस क्षेत्र के व्यापारी सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा न होने से बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कभी-कभी व्यापारियों को अपना ट्रंक काल बुक कराने के बाद लगभग 24 घंटे तक ही प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है लेकिन ट्रंक कालें नहीं मिल पाते; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): Yes, Sir. There is a plan to provide direct Subscriber Trunk Dialling from Farrukhabad District (UP) after automatisation of the existing manual exchange in the 7th Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The delay in putting through trunk calls is generally of same order as that of other places. However, substantial improvement in the trunk services is expected after the automatisation of Farrukhabad Exchange and its interconnection with Kanpur Trunk Automatic Exchange. Additional 8-channel 1|3-channel carrier systems have been planned between Farrukhabad-Kanauj and Farrukhabad-Kaimganj Sections. Additional trunk boards will also be commissioned shortly.

श्री दया राम शाक्य : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा है कि फर्रुखाबाद से ट्रंक काल मिलाने में सामान्यतः उतना ही विलम्ब होता है जितना अन्य स्थानों से । पिछले महीने मैंने अनेक स्थानों से ट्रंक काल मिलाया है और मुझे कहीं आधे घंटे में कहीं एक घंटे में, कहीं दो या तीन घंटे में मिल जाता था परन्तु दिल्ली से फर्रुखाबाद मिलाने और फर्रुखाबाद से दिल्ली मिलाने के लिए मैंने तीन महीने से लगातार कोशिश की है लेकिन एक बार भी ट्रंक काल नहीं मिला जबकि मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि उतना ही समय लगता है जितना अन्य स्थानों से । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि कम से कम जिला केन्द्रों से दिल्ली और दिल्ली से जिला केन्द्रों तक ट्रंक काल पर बात करने की व्यवस्था हो सके जबकि आज देखने में यह आता है कि इस प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं है? तो जो सांसदों की अधिकतम सीमा स्थानीय काल्स की 15,000 की दी गई है वह भी पूरी नहीं होती है और ट्रंक काल्स भी नहीं मिलती हैं, मिलती भी हैं तो मुश्किल से मिलती हैं । तो क्या मंत्री जी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि स्थानीय काल्स पूरी न होने पर ट्रंक काल्स जो होती हैं उनको 15,000 लोकल काल्स में एडजेस्ट करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): So far as the first part of the question is concerned, he wanted to get the system improved. It can be done after the automatisation of the Parrukhabad Telephone Exchange and that is planned for

the Sixth Plan and the instrument is allotted for 1983-84. So far as the second part is concerned, it is a suggestion and I take note of it.

श्री दया राम शाक्य : मंत्री जी ने स्वचालित एक्सचेंज के बारे में कहा कि उसको चालू करना स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब से और किस वर्ष तक यह एक्सचेंज नहीं चालू हो जाएगा ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: That is what I replied. It is already decided and the equipment is tentatively allotted for 1983-84.

श्री राम दिलारे पाल्दान : अध्यक्ष जी, जब टेलीफोन काम करेगा तभी तो ट्रंक काल होगी, अन्यथा नहीं । सब का टेलीफोन खराब रहता है, और कल राज्य सभा में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मेरा भी टेलीफोन खराब रहा । तो मंत्री जी ला-जवाब हैं, अगर खराब हो तो कहते हैं तुम वापस कर दो क्योंकि कांट्रेक्ट पर दिया गया है । जब इनका भी टेलीफोन खराब है फिर इस विभाग क्या आवश्यकता है ? आप लोगों से पैसे लेते हैं, रोज गलत डायलिंग होती है, तो क्या मंत्री जी इस पोजीशन में हैं कि वह बताएं कि देश में किसी का टेलीफोन काम करता है ? यदि हां, तो किस का ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : दिल्ली के जितने टेलीफोन हैं उनमें से 1 लाख 90 हजार टेलीफोन लाइन्ज काम कर रही हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The question is whether there is any telephone in India which is working without any fault at all. My answer is 'No, there is no such telephone' because every telephone in India will have some fault some time during the course of the year. That does not mean that the telephone system is that bad.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दो, दो तीन, तीन, दिन डैड रहते हैं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My only point is this. We know that we have got a system and it is faulty.

My hon. friend was asking about wrong calls. In the other House when I was discussing the matter, I just read out from a journal an incident which happened in America. In America somebody wanted to ring up a laundry and the fellow landed on the secret telephone of the President of America. That means, a wrong call happened there also. These are all in-built in the system. Even in the best of the system, it is inbuilt. (*Interruptions*) If the question is whether it is improving or not, I only give you just one comparison. Last year we had the monsoon, and this year we have got the monsoon. Last year in the central area where the MPs, all of us, are living, the total cables which went out of order was 174; and this year it is 23. I am talking about the total cables. This is the most significant thing. Nobody can say that all the telephones are all right. The question is one of comparison. . . . (*Interruptions*) As the representatives of the people you have to listen to me.

In the South area, last year when the monsoon broke out the number of cable lines that went out of order; not telephones; was 493 and this year it is 65. North area—it was 157 last year and this year it is 21. In West area the total number of cable lines which went out of order last year was 458 and this year it is

96. My submission is that last year also I was the Minister and my General Manager was there. I say that last year when the monsoon broke out, the total number of telephones that went out of order and were dead was 18,000 on a single day. To-day, all accumulated together are less than 4000. . . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The monsoon is delayed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point my friend asked. . . (*Interruptions*) In the Asiad area it was 493 last year and it is 65 this year. That is the largest number that collapsed this year.

My submission is that this a matter which was discussed repeatedly. This is a matter on which there can be no dispute that whatever may happen, the telephones system will have the susceptibility to breakdowns to a certain extent. There is no

telephone system anywhere in the world—it is not possible—where it will be absolutely immune to any set of collapses at all. But the point you will have to remember and which my hon. colleague has stated is that we have 2 lakhs of telephones in Delhi. On an average, per day, the telephone faults are around 4000. This does not mean that all the others are all right. 4000 means that on a particular day, out of 2 lakhs telephones, 4000 telephones have got faults, which means that the rest are working all right that day. But to-day it is mine, tomorrow it may be yours and the day after, it may be another man's telephone. That is to say that the telephones falling out of order will be equally shared by all of us.

Therefore, as far as this year is concerned, it is not that it is the Members of Parliament alone who are affected, but the Minister of Communications also suffers. His telephones were out of order day before yesterday and still one telephone remains out of order.

This is the position we must understand. In a city like Delhi or Calcutta where the work is gone on, cables can come under interruption of water can go into it, and telephones can go out of order. But I am extremely gratified and I feel extremely gratified that as a result of the work that was undertaken during the course of this one year, in spite of the monsoon, the cable system could resist the monsoon in a much more effective manner than it was doing. Step by step we are improving and to-day, as Minister of Communications, I am a completely gratified man in the sense that things have improved considerably and I expect all of you to approve of it. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Vijayaraghavan.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कहें, आपकी बात मैं मान लूंगा, लेकिन आपका टेलीफोन खराब रहे, मेरा टेलीफोन खराब रहे. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल का टाइम हो गया ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : लेकिन इसको जरा संजीदगी से देखना चाहिए । मंत्री जी के बस की बात नहीं है, तब भी कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए कि इस तकलीफ को कैसे दूर किया जाए ।

Review of Drug Policy

*254. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new drug policy is under review in view of its failure to achieve self-sufficiency in production of quality drugs and technical self-reliance.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Two of the objectives of the Drug Policy, 1978 are to develop self-reliance in drug technology and to aim at quick self-sufficiency in the output of drugs with a view to reduce the quantum of imports. The Drug Policy of 1978 is being implemented. The country is by and large self-sufficient in formulations, imports being marginal. The value of imports of bulk drugs (c.i.f.) as a percentage of the total value of bulk drugs used in the country came down from 28.46 per cent in 1978-79 to 26.6 per cent in 1980-81 and is expected to go down further in the subsequent years. Self-sufficiency was achieved in the case of important bulk drugs like Sulphamethoxazole. Trimethoprim, Metronidazole etc. Indigenous technologies were developed and implemented in the case of many drugs like those mentioned above. The export of drugs and pharmaceuticals have also increased substantially from Rs. 69.02 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 95.41 crores during 1981-82. Export earnings meet an increasing part of the import bill for drugs and pharmaceuticals and it is expected that the export earnings would completely cover the import bill in the coming years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in Prices of Medicines

*246. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what according to Government of India has been the percentage of increase in the prices of medicines during the last two years;

(b) what were the reasons for this increase in the prices of medicines; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to bring down prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

Statement

(a) The extent of increase in the Wholesale Price Index of Drugs and medicines vis-a-vis all the commodities taken together during the last three years is as follows:

1970-71 = 100 = Base Year

Year	Drugs & Medicines	All commodities taken together
1979-80	135·2	217·6
1980-81	137·5	257·1
1981-82	151·6	280·4

(b) The increases were occassioned by the rise in costs of inputs. A major factor was the upward revision in the prices of petroleum products in August, 1979 and June, 1980.

When the Government announced the present Drug Policy in March, 1978 it also froze the drug prices initially for one year. A fresh price control order was promulgated in March, 1979. The detailed policy and procedures for its implementation could be finalised by the Government in August, 1980 only. The prices remained frozen till then.

The Drug Prices Control Order 1979 provided for the revision of prices on the basis of cost studies. Since the input price increases had taken place during the period of freeze their cumulative effect was reflected in the subsequent price revisions.

(c) Since prices are being fixed under DPCO 1979 on the basis of cost-studies, the price revisions have resulted in reductions as well as increases in the prices earlier in existence.

The Government have taken the following steps to lower the production costs and resultant prices of drugs:

(i) Medicines based on thirty essential and life-saving drugs such as Dapsone, Insulin Thiacotazone, Ethambutol, Rifampicin Tetracycline Hydrochloride have been exempted from excise duty;

(ii) Thirty two essential and life-saving bulk drugs such as Halothane, CCNU, Rifampicin, Vincristine Sulphate have been exempted from Customs' duty when imported into the country;

(iii) Concessional rates of Custom duty have been extended to the imports of twenty three drug intermediates such as Novaldiamine, DL-2-Aminobutanol, Guanidine nitrate and 6-APA, required for indigenous production of essential drugs; and

(iv) Vide Ministry of Finance notification dated 22nd September, 1981, Customs' duty exemption has been granted on the import of 129 Life-saving drugs and medicines.

Review of system of Coal Production and Distribution

*250. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present system of handling of coal production and its distribution is responsible for serious crisis in many sectors of production;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to constitute a committee of Members of Parliament to go into the matter for suggesting immediate remedial measures; and

(c- if not, the reasons why many sectors suffer seriously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is attached .

STATEMENT

As a result of measures taken after the present Government came into power, there has been a marked increase in coal production. In 1980-81 a record production of 114 million tonnes was achieved as against 104 million tonnes in 1979-80 showing a growth rate of 9.7 per cent. Maintaining this trend in 1981-82 a new record production of about 125 million tonnes was achieved which was 9.6 per cent more than the previous year. In the first quarter of the current year too, the production has been more than 8 per cent above that of the corresponding period of last year.

Commensurate with the increase in coal production despatches of coal to the consumers also showed improvement in as much as the total despatches in 1981-82 were 11.5 per cent more than 1980-81. The power stations, steel plants and cement factories received 23 per cent, 3.2 per cent and 20.5 per cent more coal respectively than in the previous year. The loading of coal by rail increased to 10127 wagons per day in 1981-82 as against 8915 wagons per day in 1980-81. However, some of the consumers, assigned in lower priority in allotment of wagons by Railway, did not receive their full requirement by rail on account of shortage in the availability of wagons against the requirements. Constant liaison is being maintained with Railways at all levels to ensure further improvement in the loading of coal. Large quantities of coal in identified mines have been placed on sale free of restrictions for the benefit of consumers. A large number of coal dumps have also been opened by Coal India in different parts of the country to improve the availability of coal at reasonable prices for the consumers.

Raising the maximum limit of MRTP Companies

*253. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to raise the maximum permissible limit of assets of MRTP companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). There is at present no prescribed maximum permissible limit of assets of MRTP companies under the MRTP Act, 1969. However, presuming that the Honourable Member is having in view the ceiling of Rs. 20 crores set out under section 20(a) of the MRTP Act, it may be clarified that the Government do not for the present have any proposal for increase in the existing monetary ceiling of assets for the purposes of registrability under the MRTP Act.

Slashing of coal requirement for power stations

*255. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested to the Planning Commission not to slash coal requirement for the power stations for the year 1983-84;

(b) if so, result achieved so far;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) how the power generation would be increased by slashing coal requirement for the power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The cost requirements of the different power stations in the country are assessed from time to time in close consultation with the concerned agencies, to ensure that the requirements of the power stations are fully met.

Requirement of Newsprint

*256. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total requirement of newsprint in our country during 1981-82;

(b) the quantity of newsprint imported; and

(c) what is the Government plan to meet the expected requirement of newsprint during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 3.65 lakh tonnes.

(b) 3.16 lakh tonnes.

(c) The Government plans to meet the expected requirement of newsprint in the country during the coming years partly through imports and partly through indigenous production. It may be mentioned that besides Nepa Mills, two more mills have started producing newsprint in the country, one each in Karnataka and Kerala.

Replacement of Telephone Exchanges in Delhi by Electronic Exchanges

*257. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to replace some of the existing telephone exchanges in Delhi by electronic exchanges and if so, the programme drawn up in this connection;

(b) how the electronic exchanges will be better than the present ones;

(c) what would be the investment for such units and whether the equipment required will be manufactured in the country or imported; and

(b) whether with the introduction of electronic exchanges, Deptt. would be in a position to cater to the needs of those who are now in the waiting list for new telephones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to replace Tis-Hazari, Connaught Place and Secretariat exchanges by electronic exchanges of 10,000 lines each. The replacement is programmed during the 6th Five Year Plan.

(b) The present exchanges are of electro-mechanical type. The electtronic exchanges are considered to be better than

the electro-mechanical exchanges in the following respects:—

(i) better realiability and performance.

(ii) Network economics.

(iii) Lesser building space requirement.

(iv) better routing capability.

(v) reduction in maintenance and installation efforts.

(vi) capability for special subscriber facilities (from local exchanges).

(c) The estimated cost of replacing Tis-Hazari exchange works out to about Rs. 5 crores.

The replacement cost of Cannaught Place and Secretariat exchanges is being worked out.

The equipment required will be imported.

(d) The replacement equipment will not give additional capacity for new connections. However, equipment has been planned over and above the replacement requirement to enable new connections to be provided progressively to the persons on the waiting list in the above areas.

Use of old Coal based Fertilizer Plant at Sindri

*258. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 60 coke ovens only 30 ovens are going to be renovated in the Sindri Fertiliser Plant at present, if so, reasons for this partial renovation;

(b) whether he is aware that the old coal based fertiliser plant has all the infrastructure to take rebirth as a full fledged coal based chemical factory in the coalfield to meet the national need and as well as to absorb gainfully the manpower now presented as surplus; and

(c) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes. Sir. The main reason for partial renovation of the Coke ovens is due to fact that the existing equipment and services for handling of coal and coke gas cleaning and by-product section have become too old to be operated at original rated capacity. At present, the auxiliary equipment and services can be utilised at 50 per cent load.

(b) and (c). The old fertilizer plant at Sindri adopted the semi-water gas technology which is based on the gasification of the Coke. This technology is no longer viable and as such equipments of the old plant cannot be utilised for the installation of a chemical plant based on modern technology of direct gasification of coal.

Equipment for Checking Misuse of Telephones and over Billing

*260. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to fix up the automatic meter observation equipment for individual lines in checking misuse of telephones and over billing;

(b) if so, whether the same will be installed at telephone exchanges and not at subscriber's residences;

(c) if so, the reasons why the same will not be installed at subscriber's residences;

(d) whether a task force has been set up to carry out various measures to strengthen the external plant network of the telephone systems on a time bound programme; and

(e) if so, details thereof and how far it would be effective in improving the telephone services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The P & T Department has procured a few automatic meter observation equipments to carry out observations on subscribers lines on receipt of billing complaints which could help in their settlement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to technical and economical reasons it has been decided not to instal this equipment at subscriber's premises.

(d) Task Forces have been set up in Delhi and Calcutta to upgrade the external plant in these cities.

(e) Details of work programme of Calcutta and Delhi Task Forces as per attached Statement-I and II are placed on the table of the house.

These measures will reduce break-downs of service due to damage and theft of cables. These programmes are being implemented in other cities also.

Statement—I

Details of work programme of Delhi Task Forces.

Sl. No.	Name of work
1.	Pressurisation of underground cobles
	(a) Junction cable.
	(b) Primary cable.
	(c) Secondary cable.
	(d) Leaky cable in existing pressurisation cables to be brought within limit.
2.	Ducting for cables.
3.	Half ducts.
4.	Raising of cabinet and pillars in low lying areas.
5.	Cable Replacement/augmentation.
6.	Rehabilitation of DPs and subscriber fittings.
7.	Sprucing up jumpers in cabinets and pillars.
8.	Block wiring of multi-storeyed buildings.

Statement—II

Details of work programme of Calcutta Task Force.

Sl. No.	Item of work
1.	Pressurisation of underground cable.
2.	Ducting for cables.
3.	Cable Troughing.
4.	Shallow depth in pipe.
5.	Installation of cabinets and pillars.
6.	Cable diversion for Metro Railways.
7.	Straightening and rearrangement of cables.
8.	Replacement o badly damaged cables.
9.	Laying up pipes across main Road.

Approval of Film 'GANDHI"

*261 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTNG be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film "Gandhi" has been finally approved by the Censor Board of India; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be screened throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. The film is still to be submitted to the Central Board of Film Censors.

(b) The film is likely to be screened in india towards the end of the current year.

दोष युक्त गैस सिलेंडरों का निर्माण

*262. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 26 जून, 1982 के साप्ताहिक 'ब्लिट्ज' के मुख पृष्ठ पर "यह गैस का सिलेंडर – कातिल आपके घर में छुपा हुआ है" शीर्षक के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषयुक्त गैस सिलेंडर सप्लाई करने के लिए उत्तरदायी गैस सिलेंडर निर्माण करने वाली कम्पनी के खिलाफ सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस आशय के आदेश जारी कर रही है कि दोषयुक्त सिलेंडरों द्वारा हुई दुर्घटनाओं के कारण हुई हानि का मुआवजा संबंधित कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किया जाएगा ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव. शंकर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) लेख में उद्धत कोई भी दुर्घटना तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए दोषपूर्ण सिलेण्डरों में खाना पकाने की गैस सप्लाई किए जाने के कारण नहीं हुई है । एल. पी. जी. सिलेण्डरों का निर्माण और भरण गैस सिलेण्डर नियम, 1981 के द्वारा विनियमित किया जाता है । इन नियमों के अंतर्गत हर सिलेण्डर निर्माता के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि एल. पी. जी. सिलेण्डरों के निर्माण के लिए मुख्य विस्फोटक नियंत्रक से पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त करे । सभी एल. पी. जी. सिलेण्डरों का निर्माण भारतीय मानक संस्थान (आई. एस. आई.) द्वारा निर्धारित विनिर्देशनों के अनुसार किया जाना होता है । तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अनुमोदित निर्माताओं से केवल वही एल. पी. जी. सिलेण्डर प्राप्त किए जाते हैं जोकि आई. एस. आई. द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) सभी एल. पी. जी. वितरकों के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह प्रसिद्ध बीमा कम्पनियों से सभी जोखिमों के लिए जिसमें व्यक्ति तथा सम्पति को तिसरैत जोखिम (थर्ड पार्टी रिस्क), आग तथा विस्फोट शामिल हैं, तिसरैत बीमा (थर्ड पार्टी इंशोरेंस) कराएं ।

Programme to make the telephone services efficient and trouble free

*263. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive and time-bound programme has been chalked out to make the telephone services efficient and trouble-free and to attend to the problem with a sense of urgency;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and the steps taken or proposed to be taken for upgrading the transmission systems in State capitals and metropolitan cities and the time by which it is likey to be completed; and

(c) the steps taken to make surveys of failure rate and wrong call rate through outside agencies, the data received and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) T. K. Forces to carry out extenal plant upgradation work in Calcutta and Delhi have been set up. The upgradation works undertaken by these groups is programmed to be completed in 1984.

A Task Force has been set up in Ahmedabad to identity the reasons for unsatisfactory service and draw up a programme of upgradation. Action has been taken to form Task Forces in the 21 towns as per attached statement laid on the table of the house for studying causes leading to high complaint rate and to prepare time bound action plans to improve service.

(c) The department is making surveys through the efficiency cells in Telephone Districts which directly report to General Managers/District Managers. There is no proposal foe conducting sample surveys through outside agencies.

Statement

List of Minor Telephone Districts where Task Force have been/are being formed.

1. Agra.
2. Amritsar.
3. Baroda
4. Coimbator.
5. Chandigarh
6. Ernakulam.
7. Gauhati
8. Indore.
9. Jaipur.
10. Jullundur.
11. Ludhiana.
12. Lucknow.
13. Madurai.
14. Nagpur.
15. Patna.
16. Rajkot.
17. Surat
18. Trivandrum.
19. Varanasi.
20. Vijayawada.
21. Calicut.

Retired officers working in private Companies

2654. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether he is aware of the very close links and contacts established by the Officers and staff dealing with drugs and man-made fibres in his Ministry with trade through their Liaison Officers/ industry after retirement from his Executives or those who had joined the Ministry;

(b) if so, what are the particulars of the class I & II officers of his Ministry who sought voluntary retirement/retired on superannuation during the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and got lucrative employment in the various drug or synthetics coso on very high perks and salaries; the date of retirement; the age at the time of retirement and posts held by them and pay drawn; and

(c) what steps he proposes to take to exercise a special check over the contacts of these retird Officers working in hand and glove with the Officers and Staff of his Ministry through their old contacts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Investigation into a complaint is in progress.

(b) One Deputy Secretary who was working in the Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers, was allowed to be absorbed, with effect from April 13, 1978, in a public sector enterprise, where he served for two years before joining an association of producers of pharmaceuticals. In April 1978, he was 52 years of age; his basic was Rs. 2000 per month.

One Assistant, who was working in the Department of Petroleum was granted voluntary retirement in July 1978. His age at that time was about 49 years; his basic pay was Rs. 620 per month. He is undestood to have secured employment in a firm manufacturing synthetic fibres.

In both these casees, it was not necessary to take permission of Government to take private employment.

(c) Instructions have been issued that only officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above may meet visitors by appointment.

सातल कत्था एण्ड कैमिकल (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, उज्जैन; सूर्य कार्पोरेशन, बम्बई और आर. के. दरिया कम्पनी, बम्बई ।

2655. **श्री राम सिंह यादव :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सातल कत्था एण्ड कैमिकल (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, उज्जैन, सूर्य कार्पोरेशन, बम्बई और आर. के. दरिया कम्पनी बम्बई का एक ही मालिक है, जिसका मुख्यालय उज्जैन दौलतगंज में स्थित है;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों की स्थापना और पंजीकरण कब कब हुआ था तथा उन में कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई थी ;

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक कम्पनी के भागीदारों मालिकों और निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उपरोक्त कम्पनियों में इनमें से प्रत्येक ने तारीख-वार कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगाई है;

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त फर्मों और कम्पनियों की पूंजी में इक्विटी शेयर पूंजी की कुछ प्रतिशतता भी शामिल है; और

(ङ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार इन कम्पनियों की प्रमुख व्यापारिक गतिविधियां क्या रहीं तथा उनका कितने मूल्य का व्यापारिक लेन-देन रहा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल): (क) से (ङ) प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित तीन कम्पनियों में से केवल मै. सातल कत्था एण्ड कैमिकल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड ही अपने दौलतगंज उज्जैन, स्थित पंजीकृत कार्यालय सहित कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत 28 नवम्बर, 1979 को पंजीकृत की गई थी तथापि, अन्य दो कम्पनियां अर्थात् सूर्य कारपोरेशन, बम्बई और आर. के. दरिया कम्पनी बम्बई, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत नहीं है और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप इस विभाग में उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

मैं सातल कत्था एण्ड कैमिकल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक के तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार, कुल लगाई पूंजी जो उसकी आंकी गई 8.59 लाख रु. की परिसम्पत्तियों के कुल मूल्य का वर्णन करती है, उसमें से 7.62 लाख रु. की राशि के इक्विटी शेयर का 88.7 प्रतिशत निर्धारण करती है ।

कम्पनी में चार निदेशक हैं और कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, मध्य प्रदेश, को प्रस्तुत उसके अन्तिम तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार उसके निदेशकों में से प्रत्येक के द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी निम्न प्रकार है :---

1. श्री कृष्ण गोपाल राठी
   1,47,000 रु.
2. श्री जमना प्रसाद राठी
   1,47,410 रु.
3. श्री हुकम चन्द राठी
   1,60,000 रु.
4. श्री पुरुषोत्तमदास राठी
   1,65,000 रु.

कम्पनी का मुख्य व्यापार कत्था बनाना और वन उपज है । तथापि, कम्पनी ने 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक अपने व्यापार की कोई गतिविध प्रारम्भ नहीं की थी और उसका उस तारीख को, कारोबार कुछ नहीं था ।

Annual production of potassium chlorate and red phosphorous

2656. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZEHS. be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of potassium chlorate and red phosphorous during the past three years; and

(b) whether the demand is being met by indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR (a) The production of potassium Chlorate and Red Phosphorous during the past three years is given below

(Qty. in tonnes)

Years	Potassium Chlorate	Red Phosphorous
1979-80	8706	921
1980-81	9011	988
1981-82	9324	954

(b) Yes, Sir.

लारेन्स रोड क्षेत्र में तेल मिलों के लिए 2 किलोवाट लोड की लाइसेंस

2657. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) डेसू दिल्ली नगर निगम ने लारेन्स रोड में 2 किलोवाट लोड का प्रयोग करने वाले तेल मिलों को अब तक कितने विद्युत लाइसेंस जारी किए;

(ख) डेसू ने अब तक किन लाइसेंस शुदा 2 किलोवाट लोड का प्रयोग करने वाले तेल मिलों को कनेक्शन दिए हैं ;

(ग) उन में से उन लाइसेंसधारियों के नाम क्या हैं जो इन कनेक्शनों का उपयोग तेल मिलों से इतर प्रयोजनों के लिए कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या नियमों के अधीन डेसू ने कनेक्शन के दुरुपयोग के लिए उन से 25 प्रतिशत अधिभार लगाया है ;

(ङ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(च) क्या इस मामले में पूरी जांच की जायेगी ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिन्तन महाजन): (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा जारी किए गए लाइसेंस के आधार पर आयल मिलों के लिए 2-2 के. डब्ल्यू. के 240 विद्युत कनेक्शनों को स्वीकृत जारी कर दिया गया है।

(ख) एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या एल टी-4325/82].

(ग) उपाबंध की 240 की सूची में से क्रम संख्या 1-216 पर दर्शाए गए लाइसेंसधारी इन कनेक्शनों को आयल मिलों के अलावा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं । बाकी के 24 मामलों में कार्यस्थलों का निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) जी हां, 216 मामलों के सम्बंध में कनेक्शनों के दुरुपयोग के लिए डेसू ने 25 प्रतिशत का प्रभार वसूल किया है ।

(ङ) से (छ) दुरुपयोग/अधिक भार सम्बद्ध करने के मामलों में डी.ई.सी.आ., 1959 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार धारा 7(2) तथा 7(6) के अन्तर्गत 48 घंटे का नोटिस देने के पश्चात् विद्युत सप्लाई काटी जा सकती है, लेकिन बड़े पैमानों पर श्रमिकों के बेरोजगार हो जाने की सम्भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए उप राज्यपाल के आदेशों के अनुसार इस प्रकार की कठोर कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है । अनाधिकृत भार/कनेक्शनों को नियमित करने के सारे मामले और/या इन पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए सचिव (एल. एस. जी.) की अध्यक्षता में समिति के विचाराधीन हैं, जिसमें डेसू, दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली

विकास प्राधिकरण तथा उद्योग विभाग का प्रतिनिधित्व है । इस बीच दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अनुमोदित टैरिफ सूची के अनुसार अन्य जुर्माना यथा अधिक सम्बद्ध भार के कारण 25 प्रतिशत अधिभार कर के रूप में तथा दुरुपयोग पर 50 पैसे प्रति यूनिट का प्रभार जुर्माना के रूप में ऐसे मामलों में अन्य कार्रवाई/जुर्माने के प्रभाव का पूर्वाग्रह न करते हुए प्रभार लिए जा रहे हैं ।

Gas based ponds

2658. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish gas based ponds in various State to stock the supply available from Bombay offshore; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where these ponds will be located?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nomination of SC and ST as non-official/Part-time Directors of Public Sector Undertakings

2659. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and names of Public Sector Undertakings and its subsidiaries under the control of his Ministry in which non-official/part-time Directors on the Boards of Directors are to be nominated;

(b) the date from which these Boards have been constituted and when their present term expires and also names of non-official/part-time Directors belonging to SC and ST nominated on the said Boards;

(c) whether Government Policy provide for any reservation for SC and ST on these Boards and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if the statutes and acts under which these Undertakings have been constituted do not contain a provision for nomination of non-official/part-time Directors belonging to SC & ST, whether Government proposed to amend the relevant Acts for giving representation to SC & ST on the said Boards as has been done in case of all Nationalised Banks?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The National Film Development Corporation Ltd., Bombay and its subsidiary Film India International are the two public sector undertakings under this Ministry.

(b) The Board of Film India International has not yet been constituted as this organisation has not yet been activated. The Board of N.F.D.C. was constituted on 19-8-80 and its present term would expire on 18-8-1983. No Director of the N.F.D.C. belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) and (d). The appointments at the Board level are made on the basis of qualification, experience and suitability of the candidates, irrespective of his caste, creed, religion or community. Hence there is no reservation for SC and ST for this purpose, nor is such reservation proposed to be made.

Construction of Twenty Storeyed building for Calcutta G.P.O.

2660. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a twenty storeyed building for Calcutta G.P.O. has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated period of construction of the said building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) construction of General Post Office building at Calcuta during the 6th Five Year Plan has been approved. For this purpose construction of additional accommodation to the extent of 1,57,717 sq. ft. for two offices, namely GPO Calcutta and Railway Mail Sorting Division, Calcutta functioning in the existing building, has been approved. The Postmaster General, Calcutta, however, proposes to accommodate certain other offices also in the building to be reconstructed. This is still under consideration. The number of storeys upto which the building will be constructed would depend on the accommodation which is ultimately decided to be constructed. It is proposed to complete the building by 31-3-85.

Supply of cooking gas through pipe-lines in Metropolitan cities

2661. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to supply cooking gas through pipelines in Metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, whether any experiment has been made in this respect;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the proposal to suply cooking gas through pipelines in Metropolitan cities will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of this Ministry.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Oil exploration in Narshapur

2662. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many years it took to drill the two exploratory wells in Narshapur structure;

(b) whether the Narshapur and Razgola wells in Godavari basin satisfy the Geological Survey objectives; and

(c) what are the results in terms of oil and gas potential?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Narsapur Well No. 1 took about one year and eight months to reach a depth of 4035 mts. against a target of 5000 mts. when there was a gas blow out. The well could ultimately be cleared upto about 2932 mts.

Narsapur Well No. 2 took one year to reach a depth of 3401 mts. against a target of 5000 mts. when it landed in complications. Efforts are in hand to recover the well.

(b) Geological objectives could not be reached in Narsapur Well No. 1 due to the gas blow out while Narsapur Well No. 2 is under drilling complications. Razole Well No. 1 has been completed to the projected depth and is under testing.

(c) Only gas shows have been encountered during drilling in all the three wells. Additional wells are required to be driled and tested in order to determine the hydrocarbons potential of the area.

Electrification of Patna Villages

2663. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Wil the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the villages in Patna district of Bihar have not been electrified;

(b) if so, the number of such villages and the reasons for not electrifying these villages;

(c) whether Government have decided to electrify those Villages in 1982-83; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. In Patna district of Bihar, out of 1311 villages, 1164 villages were electrified upto the end of March, 1982.

(b) 147 villages of Patna district were yet to be electrified as on 31-3-1982. These have already been included for electrification under the rural electrification schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation.

(c) and (d). According to the constructed schedule envisaged under the projects, the remaining 147 villages covered for electrification under the projects sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation are expected to be eelctrified by the end of March, 1985.

सिन्दरी स्थित छात्रावास से स्कूल का अन्यत्र ले जाया जाना

2664. **श्री रूद्र प्रताप षाडंगी** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या डिनोबिल स्कूल जिसे एक गैर-सरकारी संगठन द्वारा चलाया जाता है, को सिन्दरी में स्थायी छात्रावास से कहीं और बदलने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के सिन्दरी यूनिट द्वारा अभी डिनोबिलि स्कूल को किराए पर दिए गए नयन से स्थानानतरित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। विद्यालय में एफ.सी.आई. और बी.डी.आई.एस. के कर्मचारी के बच्चों को शैक्षिक सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं।

Sex Nudity Vulgarness in South Indan Films

2665. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a clear notion in the minds of the films producers in South India that sex sells and as a result of this the sex, nudity, vulgarity is the main theme of South Indian films;

(b) whether Madras Censor Board has taken objection to the increasing nudity and vulgarity shown in the South Indian films and Set to apply its scissors consequent to which the Producers boycotted the Madras Censors and lobbied in New Delhi;

(c) if so, what are the full facts thereof and steps being taken to check the nudity violence, drinking and vulgarity in the Indian films, more so in South Indian Films; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d) One cannot generalise and say that all South Indian film producers feel that sex sells and that the main theme of South Indian films is sex, nulity and vulgarity. Films presented to the Board of Film Censors for certification do contain *inter alia* scenes of sex and undity. However, before certifying films, the Board deletes the scenes considered objectionable in terms of the guidelines. Recently there have been complaints about the working of the Madras Censors Board. The main criticism is that different standards of censorship are being adopted by different offices of the Board, as also that there are variations in standards adopted in respect of different language films. In a memorandum submitted to officers of the Government of India who visited Madras on 11-6-82, the South India Film Chamber of Commerce (acting for the South Indian Film Industry) mentioned that:

> "the film industry in the South resrets that it became necessary to resort to the extreme step of boycotting of the local regional office from the 10th June, 1982".

A meeting was held on 11-6-82 under the auspices of Shri R. M. Veerappan, Minister of Information, Tamil Nadu Government, which was attended among others by officers of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Censor Board, Government of Tamil Nadu and representatives of the film industry. As a result of this meeting, the matter was amicably settled. There are already guidelines issued to the Board to check the nudity, violence, drinking and vulgarity in Indian films. A copy of the guidelines is laid on the Table of the House .(*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4326/82*)

बस्ती जिले में द्रुत डाक सेवा

2666. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बस्ती जिले में कितने स्थानों पर द्रुत डाक सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने बस्ती जिले में द्रुत सेवा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार किया है । तथा वहां यह व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) तुरन्त डाक सेवा केवल बस्ती नगर के लिए ही उपलब्ध है जो राज्य की राजधानी से जुड़ा हुआ है ।

(ख) फिलहाल जिले के अन्य स्थानों पर तुरन्त डाक सेवा सुविधाओं के विस्तार की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

उत्तर-प्रदेश में डाकघर भवनों की कमी

2667. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर-प्रदेश में, विशेष रूप से पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में डाकघर भवनों की कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान उत्तर-प्रदेश में कितने डाकघर भवनों का निर्माण करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां । उत्तरपूर्वी इलाकों सहित जिसमें देवरिया, गोरखपुर, बस्ती, गोंडा तथा बहराइच जिले शामिल हैं, सभी स्थानों पर विभागीय डाकघर इमारतों की कमी है ।

(ख) उत्तर-प्रदेश में फिलहाल 5 डाकघर इमारतों का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है । 12 और डाकघर इमारतों का निर्माण कार्य चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) बजट प्राक्कलन 1982-83 तैयार करते समय उत्तर-प्रदेश में डाकघर इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए 49,32,000 रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है ।

Import of Glass insulators

2668. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for advising the State Electricity Boards to go in for importing glass insulators while the porcelain insulators being produced within the country can meet the entire demand for insulators; and

(b) whether any alternative use for porcelain insulators has been found so that the units producing them do not go sick?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The State Electricity Boards have not been advised to go in for imported glass insulators in place of procelain insulators produced within the country.

(b) Does not arise

Study undertaken by Indian law Institute on Parliamentary Privileges

2669. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has commissioned the Indian Law Institute to

undertake a study of parliamentary privileges in its application to the press and the citizen in recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The Indian Law Institute did not undertake any study on Parliamentary privileges at the instance of the Law Commission.

Patients treated in Central Hospital

2670. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) numbers of indoor patients treated in the Central Hospital Dhanbad in the year 1980 and 81 and first 6 months of 1982 and the number of deaths in the same periods;

(b) whether there is sudden deterioration in the standard of treatment in the Central Hospital creating panic and resentment amongst the workers of the colliery for whose treatment the hospital was constructed;

(c) if so, steps taken thereon; and

(d) whether Government propose to make a thorough probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The number of patients treated and number of deaths in Central Hospital, Dhanbad, are given below:—

Year	Patients treated	No. of deaths
1980	13967	634
1981	12800	454
From 1-1-1982 to 30-6-1982	6296	253

(b) There is no deterioration in the standard of treatment. Instead, improvements have been made by providing new bedsteads, dunlopillo beds, stainless steel thalis, hot food trolleys, increase in grant of medicines and payment of diet charges, generator, 24-hour water supply, posting of more specialists etc.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Selling Price of Imported Soda Ash fixed by C.P.C.

2671. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of PTROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister stated in Rajya Sabha on 18-12-81 in reply to a Calling Attention Motion that CPC could not sell 8,000 tonnes out

of 10,000 tonnes of soda ash imported even at a price less than Rs. 2,000 per tonne;

(b) if so, how CPC intimated the All India Silicate Manufacturers Association that Government have fixed the price ex-Kandla at Rs. 2250 per tonne exclusive of taxes, levies, etc;

(c) will Government explain the discrepancy in price fixation;

(d) whether it is a fact that ex-Kandla price per tonne intimated by CPC is higher than the ex-factory price of Tata Chemicals, Saurashtra Chemicals and Dhrangadhra Chemicals; and

(e) if so, how Government expect to dispose of the balance of imported stock?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price fixed at that time was Rs. 2250/- per tonne ex-godown Kandla. The State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation (now Chemical Division of the State Trading Corporation of India) informed the all India Silicate Manufacturers' Association accordingly.

(c) There was no discrepancy in price fixation.

(d) The ex-works price of soda ash light produced by M|s. Tata Chemicals, M|s. Saurashtra Chemicals & M|s. Dhrangadhra Chemicals were in the range of Rs. 2142.76 to Rs. 2207.32 per tonne in July, 1981. The price of soda ash imported by CPC (STC) was fixed at Rs. 2250|- per tonne ex-godown Kandla on the basis of actual cost plus CPC's margin and warehousing charges.

(e) The price per tonne of the balance quantity of soda ash imported by CPC (STC) has now been revised down to Rs. 1,800|- per tonne ex-godown Kandla and Anjar, Gujarat. The CPC (STC) has issued Press Advertisements inviting tenders from all actual users.

Enquiry into Voltas, Guest Keen Williams and Pieco Electronics and Electricals Ltd. by M.R.T.P. Commission

2672. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission applications from three more large companies—Voltas, Guest Keen Williams and Pieco Electronics and Eletricals Ltd. for enquiry and report;

(b) if so, what are the main points referred by the Ministry to the said Commission; and

(c) if so, what are the Commission's recommendations after their enquiry into these big firms?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the proposals referred to the Commission for further enquiry and report are indicated in these attached statement.

(c) The Commission have yet to submit its recommendations on the aforesaid three proposals.

Statement

Details of the proposals referred to the M.R.T. Commission for further enquiry and report.

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Reference made under Section and date of reference to the commission	Nature of the proposal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	M/s. Voltas Ltd. . . .	22 (3) (b) 21-5-1982	For the establishment of a new undertaking in the State of Maharashtra for the manufacture of Earth Moving Equipments, viz. (i) Rubber tired (wheeled) Loaders-1 cy) vide and/above-100 Nos. per annum (ii. Crawler (Track) Dozers 300 HP and above 100 Nos. per annum.
2	M/s. Guest Keen Williams Ltd.	21 (3) (b) 24-5-1982	For effecting substantial expansion at the existing undertaking of the company at Howrah, West Bengal by undertaking the manufacture of a new article, namely, 3,400 tonnes per annum of Steel Welded Link Chains/Assemblies.
3	M/s. Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd.	21 (3) (b) 25-5-1982	For effecting substantial expansion at the undertaking of the company at Pimpri, District Pune, Maharashtra by undertaking/ the manufacture of a new article, namely, 40 Units per annum of Mini Computer Micro-processor based systems.

Newsprint Quota for Magazines Publishers

2673. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that newsprint quota is given to magazine publishers who do not publish and circulate these magazines; and

(b) the steps being taken to check this?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Newsprint is not allocated to newspapers and periodicals the regularity of publication and

(b) of which is less than 50 per sent.

Import of soda ash by C. P. C. and its price

2674. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of soda ash imported by CPC during the year 1981 and when the import was effected;

(b) what was the landed cost per tonne of imported soda ash by CPC;

(c) whether it is a fact that while CPC had not been able to sell more than 2,000 tonnes of soda ash out of its imports of 10,000 tonnes, other importers have been able to sell more than 3 lakh tonnes of soda ash meanwhile;

(d) what is the price at which imported soda ash had been offered for sale by CPC;

(e) whether it is a fact that after levies, taxes etc. are added to the ex-Kandla price of imported soda ash by CPC, the price becomes higher than the price of indigenous soda ash;

(f) if so, how do Government expect to dispose of the unsold stock; and

(g) whether Government have chalked out any further plan for disposal of the stock?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Against contracts concluded in November, 1980, a quatity of 9716 tonnes arrived in January/ February, 1981.

(b) The landed cost of soda ash imported by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation (now Chemical Division of State Trading Corporation of India) was Rs. 2071/- per tonne exclusive of CPC's margin and warehousing charges.

(c) Import of soda ash is on Open General Licence. Import statistics are compiled and published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. There is usually a time lag in compilation and publication of the data. Import statistics for the period subsequent to December, 1980 are yet to be compiled and published. Imports in 1980-81 (upto December, 1980) were 0.84 lakh tonnes. Government have no information whether other importers have sold 3 lakh tonnes of soda ash.

(d) The revised price offered by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation (now Chemical Division of State Trading Corporation of India) is Rs. 1,800/- per tonne ex-godown Kandla and Anjar, Gujarat.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). The State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation (now a Chemical Division of State Trading Corporation of India) have issued Press Advertisements indicating the revised price of Rs. 1,800/- per tonne ex-godown Kandla and Anjar. Gujarat, inviting tenders from all actual users.

Value of unsold stock of imported soda Ash

2675. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present value of unsold stock of soda ash with CPC;

(b) for how long, the unsold quantity has been stored in godowns;

(c) what is the expenditure incurred so far on godown rent, insurance, interest and administrative expenses;

(d) will not the quality of stock deteriorate due to long storage; and

(e) how Government propose to dispose of the stock instead of writing it off as a total loss?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Rs. 1.86 crores.

(b) Since March, 1981.

(c) Rs. 51.31 lakh upto 31st March, 1982.

(d) According to the latest Analytical Report, the quality has not deteriorated.

(e) The price of the balance quantity of soda ash has been revised down to Rs. 1,800/- per tonne ex-godown Kandla and Anjar, Gujarat. The State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation (now Chemcial Division of State Trading Corporation of India) have advertised in Newspapers inviting tenders from actual users.

Expansion of Janpath Telephone Exchange

2676. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the capacity of Janpath Telephone Exchange;

(b) if so, to what extent and when the expansion programme is likely to be completed;

(c) when the new connections are proposed to be given from the Janpath Telephone Exchange; and

(d) the date in the waiting list likely to be covered in each category in this Telephone Exchange?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expansion plans with targets of commissioning are as under:—

(i) Janpath II (32) 1000 lines (3000—4000) completed on 13-7-82.

(i) Janpath II (32) 2000 lines (4000—6000) will be completed during 1983-84.

(c) The work regarding 1000 lines expansion of Janpath Telephone is just completed. But a capacity of 1000 lines has to be kept reserved for Telephone connections required for Asian Games up to 31-12-82. New connections are therefore expected to be release dafter December, 82.

(d) The waiting list in Janpath exchange is likely to be covered by the following dates (which are Tentative) as and when next released of new connection is given—

	Category	Likely date of Clearance
With the recent expansion of 1000 lines.	OYT – S	30-6-82
	OYT – G	31-12-79
	Non OYT – SS	30-6-82
	Non OYT – Spl	30-6-82
	Non OYT – Genl.	31-12-79

Extension of TV Services to Rural Areas

2677. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have made any plan or scheme to extend television services to the rural areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the areas which have been identified for coverage in the various States?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) At the beginning of the 6th Plan, the total T.V. coverage was 16.2 per cent of the population of the country of which 9.8 per cent was rural. At the end of the 6th Plan, the total coverage will go up to 33 per cent out of which rural population will be 20 per cent.

Under the INSAT TV Utilisation Scheme, Television service to rural and remote areas in three districts in each of the six States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh will be provided.

In addition, a special Plan for extending Television coverage to North-Eastern Region has been prepared and part of this Plan will be implemented during the 6th Plan, which will further increase the television coverage of the rural population.

Unsold stock of imported Soda Ash

2678. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present value of unsold stock of soda ash imported by State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation;

(b) did Government issue advertisements asking tenders for the sale of this stock;

(c) when and how many times such advertisements were issued;

(d) how many tenders were received and what was the price per tonne offered;

(e) what action has CPC taken against each of these tenders;

(f) has any deal been finalised; and

(g) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Rs. 1.86 crores.

(b) The State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India (now Chemical Division of State Trading Corporation of India) has issued Press Advertisements asking for tenders for sale of soda ash imported by it.

(c) Two Advertisements were issued. One in November, 1981 and the other in the 2nd week of July, 1982.

(d) Nine offers were received in response to the Advertisement issued in November, 1981. The prices offered were in the range of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 per tonne. The offer of Rs. 2,000 per tonne was for a quantity of 30 tonnes only.

(e) No action was taken as the prices offered were not acceptable.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Prices offered were not acceptable.

Gas Connections in Gujarat

2679. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas connection applicants registered as on 31st December, 1980 in Gujarat State:

(b) the number of gas connections released durig the year 1981;

(c) the number of gas connections registered during the year 1981;

(d) the number of pending cases as on 31st December, 1981; and

(e) the action being taken to give gas connections to those on the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The total number of applicants registered in the State of Gujarat for cooking gas (LPG) connections was about 1,36,827 as on 31-12-1980.

(b) About 22,764 LPG (cooking gas) connections were released in the State during 1981.

(c) The number of applicants registered during the year 1981, is approximately 2,29,200.

(d) A total number of 3,43,262 applicants were on the waiting list in the State as on 31-12 1981.

(e) The waiting lists for LPG connections are being cleared in a phased manner. According to the Industry Enrolment Plan 1,32,000 LPG connections are to be released in the State during 1982-83.

Sarin Committee Report

2680. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on Sarin Committee Report;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when the decision wil lbe taken;

(c) whether opinions and views of the various sections of the people have been sought before taking the decision; and

(d) if so, who are the persons or organisations who have sent their views?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Committee on Telecommunications has made a total of 434 (Plus 3 Sub-parts —437) recommendations. Out of these implementation actions have been taken on 219 recommendations; 25 recommendations have not been accepted; 28 recommendations are still under consideration of the Government. Other cases are being processed for implementation.

(c) and (d). Opinions and views on these recommendations have been obtained from two Federations of the Staff Unions and the Consultative Committee of the Parliament attached to this Ministry.

धनबाद और झरिया कोयला खानों में कोयले की उपलब्धता में कमी

2681. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धनबाद और झरिया (बिहार) कोयला क्षेत्रों में कोयले की उपलब्धता काफी कम हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन खानों में भविष्य में कितनी अवधि के लिए कोयला उपलब्ध होगा और इन खानों में कोयले की कम उपलब्धता के कारण कोयले की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Dumping of Synthetic Rubber

2682. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that large scale dumping of synthetic rubber from abroad has led to near sickness of the only indigenous manufacturer of synthetic rubber in the country—M/s Synthetic Chemicals Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the action taken to halt the dumping of synthetic rubber from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., one of the two manufacturers of synthetic rubber in the country has represented that overseas exporters are offering styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) at virtually throw-away prices to Indian consumers who are switching over to imported SBR; and that the sale of its SBR has thereby been adversely affected.

(b) Examination of the representation has been taken in hand.

Revamping of State Electricity Boards

2683. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the State Electricity Boards have been directed to revamp their functioning so as to be on a financially sound footing;

(b) if so, the details of the directions given;

(c) what guarantee is there that these directions would be carried out by the Electricity Board;

(d) are Government aware that many State Electricity Boards have no sound system of management resulting in surplus stock; and

(e) will the Government direct the State Electricity Boards especially Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to consult Indian Institute of management to reorganise the set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The States are primarily responsible for the overall performance of the State Electricity Boards. The financial performance and problems of SEBs have been a matter of concern to the Central Government as well as the State Governments.

From time to time, the Department of Power has been issuing suitable guidelines to the SEBs for bringing about improvements in the financial and other aspects of their management. The progress of construction of new projects by SEBs and their financial and operational performance are reveiwed periodically and remedial measures adopted at the annual conferences of the State Power Ministers and on other occasions.

There is scope for improvement in the management practices of many of the State Electricity Boards. In regard to the overal lmanagement of the SEBs including their materials management practices. the States are fully competent to take suitable remedial acion.

Construction of market to rehabilitate displaced persons

2684. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Central Market (Shankar Market) Connaught Circur New Delhi was constructed by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to rehabilitate the displaced persons from West Pakistan and the funds of compensation pool were utilised for the purpose; and

(b) whether the Ministry of Rehabilitation had any funds other than compensation pool to construct markets etc. to rehabilitate the displaced persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Shankar Market was constructed for rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan from the general funds and not from compensation pool funds.

(b) Yes, Sir.

New Venture for Operating Offshore Supply Vessels

2685. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several shipping companies uhave shown interest in the new venture for operatin goffshore supply vessels for meeting the requirements of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission provided financial assistance is extended by Government to these units;

(b) the number of ships/vessels to be chartered by the ONGC in future; and

(c) the nature and details of assistance to be provided to Shipping companies and the details of the plan formulated by the ONGC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of OSVs likely to be chartered by the ONGC upto 1985 may vary between 46 and 10 from quarter to quarter depending on the number of OSVs needed at any time for the offshore operations taking into account the vessels that may be owned by ONGC the orders for about 36 of which are likely to be placed shortly.

(c) The nature and details of the financial assistance to be provided are under the consideration of the Government.

वालासाना सहकारी दुग्ध सोसायटी को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

2686. **श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वालासाना (खेरालू तालुक) सहकारी दुग्ध सोसाइटी ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए 30, सितम्बर, 1977 को 1000 रुपए और 1 अगस्त, 1977 को 800 रुपए जमा कराए थे और यदि हां, तो पांच वर्ष की अवधि बीत जाने के बाद भी उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण हैं, और क्या उन्हें अब टेलीफोन कनेक्शन शीघ्र दे दिया जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या इस गांव तथा निकटतम टेलीफोन केन्द्र के बीच लम्बी दूरी होने के कारण, 15 व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन किया है और यह मांग की थी कि उस गांव में ही टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोला जाए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन 15 व्यक्तियों तथा उक्त सहकारी सोसाइटी की मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया जाएगा और उन्हें शीघ्र ही टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) वालासाना (खेरालू तालुक) सहकारी दुग्ध सोसायटी का नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची से अगस्त 1978 में निकाल दिया गया था क्योंकि उन्होंने लंबी दूरी के कनेक्शन हेतु किराए तथा गारन्टी की शर्तें स्वीकार नहीं की थी ।

(ख) विभाग के पास इस गांव में (बालासाना) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन से संबंधित कोई मांग नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Publication of Gazette of India

2687. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) in how many parts, sections and sub-sections the Gazette of India is published and the number of issues of each part published during the past three years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) are there any rules in regard to the schedule of publication for publishing these various parts of the Gazette of India namely monthly fortnightly, weekly or daily;

(c) how many extraordinary issues of the Gazette of India were issued during the above three years; partwise;

(d) are Government aware that apart from the usual publication of the Gazette the number of extra ordinary issues is very high and that modifications and amendments are issued very often to the great disadvantage of the people; and

(e) will Government examine and restrict the publication of the Gazette of India only to the scheduled issues and avoid the extraordinary issues of the Gazette?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की पदोन्नति

2688. **श्री धर्मवास शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के समाचार प्रभाग में कार्यरत हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की पदोन्नति के लिये कोई चैनल है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस चैनल के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नति दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनकी पदोन्नति के अवसर क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) समाचार सेवा प्रभाग में कार्यरत हिन्दी आशुलिपिक आकाशवाणी के कार्यालयों में प्रधान लिपिकों/लेखाकारों/वरिष्ठ

स्टोर कीपरों के लिए विभागीय परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए पात्र हैं । विभागीय परीक्षा में अर्हता प्राप्त कर लेने पर तथा प्रधान लिपिक/लेखाकार/वरिष्ठ स्टोर कीपर के रूप में तैनाती हो जाने पर, उनको अपनी बारी पर प्रशासनिक अधिकारी, वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के उच्च पदों पर पदोन्नति के और अवसर प्राप्त हैं । तथापि, उनमें से कोई भी प्रधान लिपिक/लेखाकार/ वरिष्ठ स्टोर कीपर के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए विभागीय परीक्षा में अभी तक नहीं बैठा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में टेलीफोन

2689. **श्रीमती उषा वर्मा**: क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में गत छः महीना के दौरान कितने टेलीफोन दिवसवार खराब रहे ;

(ख) उस अवधि के दौरान टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं ने टेलीफोन विभाग के पास टेलीफोनों की खराबियों के बारे में रोजाना औसतन कितनी शिकायतें दर्ज कराई और औसतन कितने टेलीफोन हर रोज ठीक किए गए ;

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक टेलीफोन की खराबी को दूर करने में कितना समय लगा ;

(घ) टेलीफोनों में हुई खराबियां दूर करने के लिए दिल्ली टेलीफोन विभाग के पास पर्याप्त कर्मचारी हैं, और

(ङ) प्रत्येक टेलीफनो की खराबी को दूर करने में औसतन कितना समय लगता है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) विस्तृत ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ख) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली के कुल करीब तीन लाख उपभोक्ताओं में से अप्रैल से जून, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा टेलीफोनों की खराबी के सम्बन्ध में दर्ज कराई गई शिकायतों की संख्या 5168 है ।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना बहुत विस्तार में है तथा इसमें चार लाख डाकेटों पर कार्रवाई करनी होगी । फिर भी, टेलीफोन ठीक करने में लिए गए समय का अनुमान दोष दूर करने की औसत अवधि से जो लगभग 4.5 घंटे है, लगाया जा सकता है।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) टेलीफोनों का दोष दूर करने में लिया गया औसत समय 4.5 घंटे है ।

विवरण

तारीखवार कुल दोष

अप्रैल 82		मई 82		जून 82	
तारीख	24 घटे में कुल दोष	तारीख	24 घटे में कुल दोष	तारीख	24 घटे में कुल दोष
1	2	3	4	5	6
1-4-82	5341	1-5-82	5489	1-6-82	5626
2-4-82	4806	2-5-82	1604	2-6-82	5793
3-4-82	4925	3-5-82	2657	3-6-82	5800
4-4-82	2283	4-5-82	5623	4-6-82	5695
5-4-82	2291	5-5-82	5769	5-6-82	5823

1	2	3	4	5	6
6-4-82 .	2156	6-5-82	5835	6-6-82	740
7-4-82 .	4155	7-5-82	1786	7-6-82	2734
8-4-82 .	5173	8-5-82	1802	8-6-82	5577
9-4-82 .	1937	9-6-82	1798	9-6-82	5880
10-4-82 .	2345	10-5-82	1955	10-6-82	5197
11-4-82 .	2261	11-5-82	4939	11-6-82	5156
12-4-82 .	1817	12-5-82	5204	12-6-82	815
13-4-82 .	5261	13-5-82	5869	13-6-82	855
14-4-82 .	4967	14-5-82	6075	14-6-82	2415
15-4-82 .	4920	15-5-82	5924	15-6-82	5490
16-4-82 .	4258	16-5-82	1708	16-6-82	6341
17-4-82 .	5373	17-5-82	3395	17-6-82	6152
18-4-82 .	2616	18-5-82	5594	18-6-82	6506
19-4-82 .	3319	19-5-82	5794	19-6-82	7011
20-4-82 .	5583	20-5-82	5292	20-6-82	990
21-4-82 .	6069	21-5-82	5627	21-6-82	3214
22-4-82 .	5591	22-5-82	5377	22-6-82	5814
23-4-82 .	5402	23-5-82	1694	23-5-82	6466
24-4-82 .	5619	24-5-82	1714	24-6-82	6203
25-4-82 .	2462	25-5-82	5509	25-6-82	5819
26-4-82 .	2907	26-5-82	5652	26-6-82	6007
27-4-82 .	5340	27-5-82	5454	27-6-82	805
28-4-82 .	5744	28-5-82	5828	28-6-82	2839
29-4-82 .	5943	29-5-82	5903	29-6-82	6820
30-4-82 .	5812	30-5-82	1844	30-6-82	6250
		31-5-82	2616		
योग :	126676		131600		140833

Telephone Inspectors Selected as Engineering supervisors in Delhi Circle

2690. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering Supervisors who were selected from amongst the Telephone Inspectors of Delhi Circle in 1978 and admitted for training at Rajpura Training School;

(b) the number and names of Engineering Supervisors Training resigned in 1979 and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the pay, T.A./D.A. G.P.F., Bonus and other allowances of those trainees who had resigned in 1979 at

Rajpura Training School have been paid to them; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which their dues will be paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

SC & ST Employees in Marketing Division of I. O. C.

2691. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in Marketing Division of I.O.C. in Northern Region and in Regional Office, New Dehi, post-wise and grade-wise;

(b) how many belong to SC & ST, Ex-Serviceman and physically handicapped, post-wise and grade-wise;

(c) what is the minimum qualifying period for promotion to the next higher grade for SC & ST and non-SC & ST employees post-wise and grade-wise;

(d) whether quota reserved for SC & ST, Ex-Serviceman and Physically handicapped has been filled in promotions in each grade; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof and the efforts being made to fill the roster for promotions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e) Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

सिन्दरी में कोयले पर आधारित तथा संयंत्र

2692. **श्री रूद्र प्रताप षाड़ंगी** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि. का विचार सिन्दरी कारखाने के नीलाम हुए संयंत्र के स्थान पर कोयले पर आधारित एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है, और

(ख) क्या एफ. सी. आई. और पी.डी. आई. लि. का सिन्दरी कारखाने में ठेका प्रणाली को पूर्णत: समाप्त करने का विचार है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड और प्रोजेक्ट्स एण्ड डेवलपमेंट इंडिया लिमिटेड में सामान्य कार्य के लिए कोई ठेका पद्धित नहीं है । कभी-कभी होने वाले कार्य के लिए ठेका पद्धित को समाप्त करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Ghost cylinders in Delhi

2693. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of 'Ghost' gas cylinders in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any probe has been, ordered for investigations to find out their numbers and to plug the loopholes; and

(c) if so, result and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) On receipt of the information regarding the existence of unauthorised LPG (cooking gas) connections the oil companies had initiated a scheme for the regularisation of such cannections whose number can not be pricesely quantified,

at different location marketed by them including Delhi/New Delhi. These unauthorised connections have come into being mainly on account of the limited availability of LPG. With the increased availability of LPG and the large scale release of new connections it is expected that the number of such connections, would be greatly reduced. The oil companies have given clear instructions to their LPG dealers to make supplies only to bonafide customers.

लखनऊ में नए टेली फोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची

2694. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1982 तक लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे ;

(ख) इन लोगों के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जायेंगे ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन शीघ्र देने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या 2335 है ।

(ख) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की प्रतीक्षा सूची में अधिकांश आवेदकों को छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अंत तक उत्तरोत्तर कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिये जायेंगे ।

(ग) मौजूदा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता बढ़ाई जा रही है तथा नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले जा रहे हैं ।

Requirement of synthetic rubber

2695. SHRI S. A.DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) The total annual requirement of synthetic rubber by the type units within the country and also by the footwear and leather industries respectively;

(b) the total amount of synthetic rubber being produced by the two units in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the gap, if any, between the demand and supply of synthetic rubber?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The production of synthetic rubber in the country during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 was about 30,308 tonnes 25,437 tonnes and 28,872 tonnes respectively.

(c) The question of creating additional capacity for the manufacture of synthetic rubber is under consideration of the Government.

Allotment of gas agencies in Gujarat

2696. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with various agencies at Rajkot, Bulsar, Bhavnagar and other districts of Gujarat during 1-4-1977 to 31-12.1979 and during 1-1-1980 to 30.6.1982 for gas connections;

(b) how many of them have been provided and how many outstanding;

(c) the reasons for not providing till date;

(d) when the remaining are likely to be provided;

(e) whether Government have formulated new policy or guidelines for the allotment and registration of gas connections and for allotment of gas agencies, if so, the details thereof;

(f) the names and numbers of persons and societies to whom gas agencies in Rajkot.

Bhavnagar, Bihar and other districts of Gujarat have been given during 1-4-1977 to 30-6-82 which belong to (i) Adivasis (ii) Ladies (iii) Ex-Servicemen (iv) Minority communities (v) Scheduled Casts and Tribes (vi) weaker section of the society, and (vii) others; and

(g) what are the plans for the allotment of th sume during 1-8-1982 to 31-12-83 and what wil be the criteria?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Appointment of Judges in Patna High Court

2697. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in the matter of appointment of Judges in the Patna High Court proper representation to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections has not been given;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government will take necessary steps that persons belonging to these classes are appointed against the vacancies in Patna High Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). Appointments of High Court Judges are made in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitutions which do not provide for reservations for any caste or community. The Government have, however, written to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts (including the Chief Minister of Bihar and the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court) saying that it should be possible to give these sections better representation on the High Courts.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के सहयोग से पॉलिएस्टर रेशा संयंत्र स्थापित करना

2698. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के सहयोग से कोई पॉलिएस्टर रेशा संयंत्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संयंत्र को स्थापित करने संबंधी शर्तें क्या हैं तथा इसे कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस संयंत्र की प्रस्तावित उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है और यह किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) से (ग). जी, हां । अमेरिका की मैसर्स डयू पोंट के तकनीकी सहयोग से एक पॉलिएस्टर स्टेपिल फाइबर संयंत्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है, जो प्रायोजना के लिए तकनीकी जानकारी, मूल इंजीनियरिंग और स्वामित्व वाले उपकरण की व्यवस्था करेगा । ऐसी आशा है कि इस प्रायोजना को बोंगाई गांव (असम) में स्थापित किया जायेगा और इसकी वार्षिक क्षमता 30,000 मी. टन की होगी ।

Capacity utilisation of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers Factories

2699. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the year-wise utilisation of installed capacity of (i) nitrogenous and phosphate fertilisers factories from 1977-78 to 1981-82; and

(b) the reasons for the under-utilisation of the installed capacity in these fertiliser factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTLIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The overall capacity utilisation of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertiliser factories during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 was as follows:—

[(Capacity Utilisation (%)]

Year	Nitrogenous Fertilizers (Nitrogen)	Phosphatic Fertilizers (P_2O_5
1977-78	69·0	79·1
1978-79	71·2	80·5
1979-80	62·8	65·5
1980-81	52·8	65·9
1981-82	66·9	70·1

(b) The under-utilisation of capacity has been due to a variety of factors like obsolescence of plant and equipment, design and equipment defects, power cuts/problems, periodical shortages of feed stock and inputs, etc.

Fresh power cuts imposed on major industries in Orissa

2700. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that fresh power cuts have been imposed on major industries in Orissa, including Rourkela Steel Plant, Talcher Fertiliser Plant of the FCI, Ferro-silicon, Ferrochrome, Ferro-manganese, Caustic soda and paper industries from 1st June, 1982;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) steps taken or to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no rain in Orissa for quite some time and water level in the various hydel reservoirs has gone down. As Orissa has predominantly hydel power system, power generation has been adversely affected by the shortfall in rainfal. However, a drive has been launched to improve thermal generation at Talcher thermal power station and for early commissioning of the expansion project at Talcher. Energy assistance to the extent avtailable from the neighbouring States has been obtained and given to the industries. As soon as generation improves in the State, enhanced power supply would be made to the various industries.

सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में औषधि निर्माण कारखाने

2701. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग औषधि निर्माण कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उनके द्वारा कितनी औषधि का निर्माण किया गया और उस अवधि में उनको कितना व्यय हुआ, तथा कितना लाभ हुआ ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य को सहायता के रूप में कौन-कौन सी और कितने मूल्य की औषधियां दी गई ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड (आई. डी. पी. एल.), हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड (एच.ए. एल.), स्मिथ स्टेनी-स्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड (एस. एस. पी. एल.) और बंगाल कैमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड (बी.सी.पी.एल.) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पूर्णस्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम हैं। औषधों और भेषजों के निर्माण के लिए संगठित क्षेत्र में कुल मिलाकर लगभग 170 यूनिटें तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय के पास पंजीकृत हैं।

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की चार कम्पनियों और निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा किए गए बल्क औषधों और फार्मूलेशनों के उत्पादन का मूल्य निम्न प्रकार था :—

(करोड़ रुपये)

	1980–81		1981–82 (अनुमानित)	
	सार्वजनिक	निजी	सार्वजनिक	निजी
बल्क औषधों . . .	63	177	73	202
फार्मूलेशन्स . .	80	1120	104	1196

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की चार कम्पनियों का कुल व्यय और लाभ/हानि निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

(लाख रुपये)

	1979–80		1980–81	
कम्पनी का नाम	व्यय	लाभ/हानि	व्यय	लाभ/हानि
इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	9400(–)	720	11649(–)	1682
हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स लि. .	2216(–)	298	2751(–)	639
स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	577(+)	7.27	705(–)	42.17
बंगाल कैमिकल एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि. . . .	1098(–)	146	1568(–)	256

निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के बारे में इस प्रकार के ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। वर्ष 1981–82 से सम्बन्धित वार्षिक खातों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

Loss suffered by Gorakhpur fertilizers factory and renewal of its machinery

2702. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the General Manager, Gorakhpur Fertiliser Factory, while briefing the Pressmen, has stated that if the machines of the factory are not replaced the factory will not be able to make production after five years;

(b) whether one unit of this factory was set up in 1961-62 and the other one in 1975;

(c) the main reasons why these machines have been rendered useless after such a short period;

(d) the life of these machines indicated by machine supplying company;

(e) the total loss suffered by the factory so far, year-wise;

(f) whether according to the statement of the Managing Director the factory is suffering a annual loss of Rs. 6.50 crores;

(g) the action being taken by Government to avoid this loss; and

(h) the extent to which officers of the factory are responsible for this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) General Manager of Gorakhpur Plant while briefing the pressmen had indicated that the old Plant (two streams) equipments, which were put in commercial operation in 1968 had aged in normal operation and would need renovation/replacement in few years.

(b) Two streams of the Plant were put in commercial production in 1968 and the stream under de-bottlenecking scheme was put in commercial production in April, 1976.

(c) The normal estimated equipment life in a chemical plant is 12 to 15 years, depending upon the severity of the service. The old two streams have already operated for over 14 years, but they are still operating though at slightly reduced capacity.

(d) The machines supplying company has not prescribed any specific life span for the machines.

(e) The loss suffered during the last 5 years are as under:

1977-78	Rs. 607 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 202 lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 1275 lakhs
1980-81	Rs. 534 lakhs
1981-82	Rs. 641 lakhs

(f) The loss of Rs. 6.41 crores relates to the year 1981-82 only and includes interest and depreciation.

(g) The main reasons for the loss are power problems inadequate availability of inputs like coal and naphtha and the ageing of the plant. The aged equipment would be renovated/replaced for improving the efficiency and capacity utilisation.

(h) The officers of the factory cannot be held responsible for the external constraints and for those arising on account of ageing of the plant equipment.

Scripts for spot light for AIR

2703. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) names of the top 30 persons who more frequently wrote the scripts for Spotlight for the All India Radio and similar programmes for the Doordarshan in the years 1981 and 1982 and the remuneration received by each of them in the said period;

(b) how does it compare with the similar information about the year 1980-81; and

(c) the guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The required information for All India Radio for these two years is given in Annexure I & II laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4327/62]. In Doordarshan, the programme comparable to the daily Spotlight programme are the weekly 'Aajkal' in Hindi and the 'Weekend Review' in English. The required information is at Annexures III & IV laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-4327/62].

(c) The criterion adopted by AIR and Doordarshan for selection of script writer or talker for these programmes is the expertise of the participants in the concerned subject and their availability. All India Radio|Doordarshan ensure that the participation in these programmes is from a representative body of experts.

Implementation of award to absorb the workers of Central Coalfields Ltd., Ranchi

2704. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had ordered the Department of Coal to accept and implement the Award given by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Dhanbad, with regard to absorbing the employees who were working in Central Coal Fields Ltd., Ranchi, when the undertaking was taken over by Government in 1973;

(b) if so, action taken by the authorities in respect of the File No. 49026/708/PIR|80 and File No. 49026|PIR|82;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the instructions given by him to implement the Award, the authorities have taken the matter to the High Court Bench in Ranchi; and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether he would like to consider the matter further and take appropriate steps to implement his instructions given earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Against the award of the Tribunal in the case, Government had allowed Central Coalfields Ltd., to file a writ in the High Court. Shri C. N. Jha has now requested for arbitration in this case and his request is under the consideration of the Government.

Kalinga Tubes Company Limited

2705. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Kalinga Tubes company Limited at Chowduan in Orissa has been transferred to some other business house in Orissa;

(b) if so, to whom this has been sold and when;

(c) whether Government have given permission for the same; and

(d) whether Government have made any inquiry into this sales involving lot of money?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The scheme of amalgamation of M|s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., with M|s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., Orissa, was approved by the Central Government under section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969 in November, 1981 and further by the High Court of Orissa under sections 391 and 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 on 11th December, 1981.

(d) No, Sir.

Reduction of foreign equity by foreign drug firms

2706. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the multinational drug companies operating in the country have not complied with Governments' order to reduce their foreign equity to various levels;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Details regarding the disposal of FERA applications of foreign drug companies have been indicated in the statement attached. Of the companies who were directed to bring down their levels of foreign equity, some had represented on certain aspects of the directives. In two cases of M|s. Roche Products and M|s. Smith, Kline & French, the representations have been rejected finally. M|s. Roche Products have still time to comply with the directive. However, M|s. Smith Kline & French have failed to comply with the directive issued to them though the time allowed for this purpose is already over. Reserve Bank of India, Bombay have referred the case of this company to the Enforcement Directorate for initiating necessary action against the company for non-compliance with the directive.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the company	Present foreign equity	Level to which foreign equity is to be diluted under FERA
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd. . . .	51%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
2	M/s. Boots Co. (I) Ltd.	53%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
3	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	100%	74%

1	2	3	4
4	M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	*68·4%	51% with 10% export obligation
5	M/s. Cyanamid India Pvt. Ltd.	55%	51% with 10% export obligation.
6	M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.	51%	40%
7	M/s. Glaxo Lab. (I) Ltd..	75·05%	40%
8	M/s. Hoechst Phrms. Ltd.	50%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
9	M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.	75%	51%with 10% export obligation.
10	M/s. Merck Sharp & Dohme (India) Ltd.	60%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
11	M/s. Organon (India) Ltd.	49%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation but there will be 10% export obligation.
12	M/s. Parke Davis (I) Ltd.	83·33%	Comapany has offered to dilute-40%.
13	M/s. Pfizer Limited	70·20%	51% with 10% export obligation
14	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	89%	74%
15	M/s. Uni Sankyo Limited	49%	40%
16	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.	60·14%	Company can continne with existing level of foreign equity participation.
17	M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.	50·3%	Company has offered to dilute to 40%.
18	M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd.	60%	Company has offered to dilute to 40%.
19	M/s. Wyeth Labs. Ltd.	74%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
20	M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corpn.	51%	Allowed to retain existing level.
21	M/s. Whiffens (India) Ltd.	50% (Pulus one share)	Allowed to retain existing level.
22	M/s. Smith Kline & French	100% (Branch of wholly foreign owned Co.)	Directed to bring down to 40% Representation has been rejected.
23	M/s. Richardson Hindustan	55·97%	Directed to bring down to 40%.

*Since offered to reduce to 40%.

Special Component Plan for betterment of SC people

2707. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
(a) the total amount provided for the betterment and development of SC people under the "Special Component Plan" in his Ministry for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, separately;

(b) the amount actually spent under the said Plan during the said two years, separately; and

(c) the reasons for less expenditure in each year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is not concerned with the various activities covered by the Special Component Plan for the betterment and development of SC and ST people. Accordingly, this Ministry does not have any Special Component Plan for this purpose nor any funds have been provided for the same.

Powerdemand and supply during current year

2708. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated need for power in the country by the end of the current financial year;

(b) what is the estimated output and whether it will be adequate for the total power needs of the country;

(c) whether he is aware of reports that the problem of power shortage may not be sloved till the end of 1985; and

(d) if so, what is the Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The power position in the country has improved considerably. In June, 1979 the shortage of power was 13.3 per cent whereas in June, 1982 it has come down to 4.5 per cent. The average daily energy availability during June, 1982 was 370.4 MU as against the average daily requirement of 387.2 MU. The energy shortage in the country was therefore, of the order of 4.5 per cent. The regionwise details are as given below:

Name of the Region	Requirement	Availability	% Shortage
		(fig. in MU)	
Northern	108	104	(—)3·7
Western	123	119	(—)3·2
Southern	92	91	(—)1·0
Eastern	60	52	(—)13·3
North Eatern	4·2	4·4	(+)4·7

It is expected that the above trend will continue during the current financial year.

(c) and (d) While preparing the five year plan, planning is done to balance the demand and supply position at the end of the five year plan. The shortage occures due to delay in commissioning of new generating units as per schedule and many other constraints such as shortage of funds, escalation of price, delay in delivery of equipment, material etc. The endeavour has always been to match supply to demand and this has been the case with the 6th five year plan also. In order to much supply to the power demand at the end of 6th plan during 1984-85, a programme has been chalked out to instal an additional generating capacity of about 20000 MW during the 6th plan period. Concerted efforts are also being made to further improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power stations and thermal generation.

Number and appointment of Judges belonging to ST in High Courts and Supreme Court

2710. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of LAW. JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Judges required in each High Court and the Supreme Court in the country;

(b) the number of Judges belonging to Scheduled Tribes in each High Court and the Supreme Court in the country; and

(c) the number of Judges belonging to Scheduled Tribes to be appointed in each High Court and the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The maximum strength of Judges in the Supreme Court had been fixed at 18 (including the Chief Justice of India) vide Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 1977. At present 14 Judges are in position. There are, thus 4 vacancies.

The sanctioned strength of each High Court, the number of Judges in position and the vacancies existing as on 1-7-1982 are given in the attached statement.

(b) There is no Judge belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the Supreme Court. On the basis of the information available as on 1-6-1981 there is no Judge belonging to the Scheduled Tribe in the High Courts.

(c) Appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court are made in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution. These do not provide for reservation for any caste or class. Therefore no reservation has or can be made for the Scheduled Tribes for appointments in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. However, Government have addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts impressing upon them that it should be possible to give the Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections, better representation on the High Courts.

Statement

Statement Showing the Strength and Vacancies in various High courts as On 1-7-1982

S.No.	High Court	Sanctioned Strength			Actual Strength			Vacancies		
		Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total	Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total	Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total
1	Allahabad	44	16	60	35	12	47	9	4	13
2	Andhra Pradesh	18	3	21	16	..	16	2 *	3	5
3	Bombay	27	14	41@	27	9	36	..	5	5
4	Calcutta	33	7	40	26	4	30	7	3	10
5	Delhi	15	12	27	15	6	21	..	6	6
6	Gauhati	8	1	9	7	..	7	1*	1	2
7	Gujarat	14	4	18	13	4	17	1	..	1
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	5	3	1	4	..	1	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	5	2	7	4	..	4	1*	2	3
10	Karnataka	21	3	24	21	2	23	..	1	1
11	Kerala	13	3	16	10	3	13	3*	..	3
12	Madhya Pradesh	20	9	29	17	3	20	3	6	9
13	Madras	21	4	25	17	3	20	4	1	5
14	Orissa	7	1	8	6	..	6	1	1	2
15	Patna	30	5	35	20	2	22	10*	3	13
16	Punjab & Haryana	17	6	23	17	3	20	..	3	3
17	Rajasthan	12	6	18	10	1	11	2	5	7
18	Sikkim	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
		310	98	408	266	53	319	44	45	89

*Acting Chief Justices are working

@4 posts of Addl. Judges stand converted into Permanent from the dates they are first filled in.

(2 and 4 posts of Addl. Judges stand converted into pmt. posts from filled in the Karnataka & Gujarat High Court respectively)

बिहार कोयला खानों में रोजगार

2711. **श्री रणजीत सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में कई कोयला खानें हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के लोगों की तुलना में अन्य राज्यों के लोगों को इन कोयला खानों में बड़ी संख्या में रोजगार दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और बिहार के लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करने

के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) स्थानीय व्यक्तियों की भर्ती सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से उन पदों पर भर्ती केवल स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से ही की जाती है जिनके वेतन-मान की अधिकतम राशि रु. 800/- प्रति माह से कम होती है । जो समिति इन पदों के लिए भर्ती करती है, उसमें राज्य सरकार का एक प्रतिनिधि भी होता है । भूमि-वंचतों को और उन कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को भी रोजगार दिया जाता है जिनकी मृत्यु सेवा-काल में ही हो जाती है । इन सभी उपायों से संबंधित राज्य के व्यक्तियों की अधिक भर्ती सुनिश्चित होती है । केवल कार्यकारी पदों और उन अन्य पदों के लिए भर्ती खुले विज्ञापन के माध्यम से की जाती है जिनके रोजगार कार्यालय उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं होने का प्रमाण-पत्र देते हैं और इन पदों के लिए बाहर के व्यक्ति भी आवेदन कर सकते हैं ।

Development of Telecommunication and Postal Service in Orissa

2712. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up for development of telecommunication and postal facilities in the backward tribal area of Orissa;

(b) if so, what are the broad out lines thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to open new posts and telegraph offices and Telephone Exchanges in Orissa during the current year; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) *Telecommunication*:

It is proposed to extend the telecommunication and postal facilities in the backward and tribal areas as follows:

(i) Thirty six long distance public telephones/combined offices are planned for the current year.

(ii) Twenty five telephone exchanges are planned during this year.

Postal:

Besides opening a number of Post offices, counter facilities and letter boxes will be installed in a number of places in the backward and Tribal areas of the state. Additional extra-departmental delivery agents are also proposed to be appointed to improve the delivery of mail.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The details are furnished in the attached statement.

Statement

	Backward Area	Tribal Area
POSTAL		
(i) Opening of Post Offices	5	25
(ii) Appointment of additional extra departmental delivery agents for strengthening delivery and clearance of letter boxes	6	30
(iii) Extension of Counter service facility	18	35
(iv) Installation of letter boxes	7	18

TELECOMMUNICATION:

Districts	Long Distance Public Telephone/ Telegraph Offices	Telephone Exchanges
Balasore	7	2
Cuttack	4	3
Dhenkanal	3	2
Ganjam	3	4
Kalahandi	1	2
Keonjhar	3	3
Koraput	6	3
Mayurbhanj	4	2
Puri	Nil	3
Sambal pur	2	1
Sundergarh	3	1
Bolangir	1	Nil
Phulbani	3	Nil

Difficulties of Pithorgarh and Bageswar Telephone Users

2713. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that much difficulty is being faced by the telephone users of Pithorgarh district and Bageswar in Almora District of U.P. in getting calls from Pithorgarh and Bageswar for Almora, Nainital, Pourri, Lucknow, Delhi, Barreilly and Haldwani;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even telegrams are being despatched through the mail bags as the telegraph lines are always out of order; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Telegrams are normally telegraphed on lines except when there is interruption in which they are sent by unsual mail.

(c) In order to reduce posting of telegrams by mail, the Department has come to new device and installed Gentex-system in big towns. Efforts are made to dispose of traffic by way of courier whenever available. Pithoragarh is being converted into a Departmental Telegraph office.

इन्दौर, देवास और शाजापुर को नए गैस कनेक्शनों का आवंटन

2714. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंदौर, देवास और शाजापुर शहरों के उपभोक्ताओं को 1982-83 के दौरान कितने नए गैस कनेक्शन देने पर विचार है;

(ख) प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने आवेदक हैं; और

(ग) विचाराधीन आवेदन पत्र कब तक निपटा दिए जाएंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के कस्बों में टेलीफोन सेवा

2715. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में तराना, महीदपुर, आलोट, खाचरोट और बड़नगर में टेलीफोन सेवा नियमित तथा उचित ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या इन कस्बों में टेलीफोन सेवा में बैटरी तथा अन्य उपस्कर के प्रयोग से तो अन्य उपकरण खराब नहीं है ; और

(ग) उक्त कस्बों में टेलीफोन सेवा सुधारने के लिए किन चीजों की आवश्यकता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जी, नहीं। तराना, महीदपुर, आलोट, खाचरोट तथा बड़नगर में टेलीफोन सेवाओं का कार्यक्रम सामान्य है ।

(ख) जी, हां। इन स्थानों पर उपलब्ध बैटरी तथा अन्य उपस्कर सामान्य ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राजमहल लालमटिया परियोजना के लिए निरीक्षण बंगला और स्टाफ क्वार्टर

2717. **श्री समीनुद्दीन** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार राजमहल लालमठिया परियोजना के लिए गुड़िया पहाड़ (महेशमा) जिला संथाल परगना (बिहार) में एक निरीक्षण बंगला और स्टाफ क्वार्टर का निर्माण कर रही है और क्या इसके निकट एक हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण करने की भी कोई योजना है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कि गुड़िया पहाड़ (महेशमा) और इसके आस-पास के क्षेत्र में निर्मित किए गए मकान हाल की वर्षा में ढह गए थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ठेकेदारों के साथ, जिन्होंने वहां पर निर्माण-कार्य किया था, अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की सांठ-गांठ के कारण घटिया स्तर का निर्माण कार्य हुआ था ;

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर सकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार ठेकेदारों और संबंधित अधिकारियों के खिलाफ उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करेगी, और

(ङ) वहां पर हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ऐसे कुछ मकान वर्षा के दौरान गिर गए जो निर्माणधीन थे ।

(ग) और (घ). मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ङ) हवाईपट्टी का निर्माण-कार्य अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है ।

जालौन और औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र में गैस एजेंसियों का आबंटन

2718. **श्री बाला साहिब पवार** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जालौन और औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र) में गैस एजेंसियां देने का है और यदि हां, तो गैस एजेंसियां कब तक दे दी जाएंगी ।

(ख) 1982-83 में सारे महाराष्ट्र को कुल कितनी गैस एजेंसियां देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) ये गैस एजेंसियां देने के लिए आवेदन कब तक मांगे जाएंगे और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बसवीर सिंह) : (क) जलगांव और औरंगाबाद प्रत्येक में एक-एक नई एल. पी. जी. डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप पहले से ही आरम्भ की जा चुकी है और इन दोनों स्थानों में प्रत्येक में एक-एक और नई एल. पी. जी. डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप शीघ्र ही आरम्भ करने की संभावना है । वर्ष 1982-83 की अपनी अंतरिम योजना के अन्तर्गत तेल कंपनियों ने औरंगाबाद के स्थान पर एक नई एल. पी. जी. एजेंसी आबंटित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 की अपनी अंतरिम योजना के अंतर्गत, तेल कम्पनियों ने महाराष्ट्र में 29 एल. पी. जी. डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया है ।

(ग) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की डीलरशिप/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों के आबंटन की नीति कार्यविधि जिसको वर्ष 1982-83 से अपनाया जाएगा ; जिसका कि इस समय संशोधन किया जा रहा है उसे अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद सम्बन्धित तेल कंपनियों समाचार पत्रों में ब्यौरों सहित विज्ञापन जारी करके आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित करेंगी ।

Registration and liquidation of Companies

2719. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 during the last year in Kerala State; and

(b) the number of companies that ceased functioning and went in liquidation during this period in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) 202 Companies limited by shares were registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in Kerala State during the year 1-4-1981 to 31-3-82.

(b) During the same period, 10 companies ceased functioning by going into liquidation in the State.

उत्तर प्रदेश की विद्युत परियोजनाएं

2720. **श्री जैनुल बशर**: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति और सहायता के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित विद्युत परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) अब तक किन-किन परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) जिन परियोजनाओं को रद्द किया गया, उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनके रद्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने

निम्नलिखित स्कीमों की स्वीकृति के लिये प्रस्ताव किया है :-

ताप विद्युत स्कीमें

1. ऊंचाहार विस्तार (2×210 मेगावाट)
2. रोसा ताप विद्युत स्टेशन (3×210 मेगावाट)
3. अनपारा "सी" (3×500 मेगावाट)
4. धोरीधाट (2×210 मेगावाट)
5. परीच्छा विस्तार (2×210 मेगावाट)
6. जवाहरपुर (एटा) (3×210 मेगावाट)
7. नरोरा ताप विद्युत स्टेशन (3×210 मेगावाट)

जल विद्युत स्कीमें

1. किसाउ (4×150 मेगावाट)
2. लखवार व्यासी (3×100 + 2×60 मेगावाट)
3. कटापत्थर (2×9.5 मेगावाट)
4. श्रीनगर (4×50 मेगावाट)
5. बेल्का (5×1 मेगावाट)
6. बहेल (3×2 मेगावाट)
7. माधो (4×1 मेगावाट)
8. राप्ती (5×3.6 मेगावाट)
9. टनकपुर (3×40 मेगावाट)
10. पाला मनेरी (3×47.5 मेगावाट)
11. लोहारी नागपाला (3×94 मेगावाट)
12. खारा (3×27 मेगावाट)

राज्य सरकार ने योजना आयोग को प्रस्तुत की गई वार्षिक योजना 1982-83 के प्रस्तावों में ताप-विद्युत और जल-विद्युत नवीकरण स्कीमों के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान सहित अनुमोदित न की गई नई स्कीमों के लिये 20.34 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

(ख) छठी योजना के शुरू होने के बाद स्वीकृत ऊंचाहार (2×210 मेगावाट) अनपारा "ख" (2×500 मेगावाट) और मानेरी-2 (4×64 मेगावाट) सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में समय-समय पर कई परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने पाला मानेरी लोहड़ी नागपाला स्कीमों को तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान की है । पाला मानेरी के लिये राज्य की वार्षिक योजना 1982-83 में पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध नहीं है । योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को यह सूचित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है कि उनका स्कीम की वित्त व्यवस्था किस प्रकार करने का प्रस्ताव है। लोहड़ी नागपाला परियोजना के बारे में पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से पर्यावरण विभाग की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

वार्षिक योजना 1982-83 में राज्य के जल-विद्युत और ताप-विद्युत नवीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिये 19 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय शामिल किया गया है।

राज्य को केन्द्रीय सहायता राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा स्वीकृत फार्मूले के आधार पर दी जाती है। इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अनुदानों और ब्लाक ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है तथा यह सहायता किसी विशेष परियोजना के लिए नहीं होती है।

(ग) निम्नलिखित स्कीमें परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को वापिस भेज दी गई है :-

1. अनपारा "ग"
2. धौरीधाट
3. परिच्छा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र विस्तार
4. जवाहरपुर (एटा)
5. नरौरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र

शेष चार स्कीमों के लिये 1989-90 तक कोयला लिंकेज की पुष्टि नहीं की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से इन स्कीमों पर 1989-90 के बाद विचार करने के लिये प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया है । नरौरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के सम्बंध में परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग ने यह सलाह दी थी कि परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र के निकट होने के कारण एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र नरौरा में स्थापित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ।

Assessment of incidence of pheumoconiosis by Department of Coal

2721. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the department of coal have made any assessment of the incidence of the miner's killer disease (pheumoconiosis);

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Contractual obligation of DVC to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

2722. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the contractual obligation of the DVC to CESC;

(b) how many times the DVC could maintain the contractual obligations during the last five years from 1977;

(c) how many times the DVC failed to meet its obligations; and

(d) the details of the penal clause in the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The contract executed between DVC and CESC is for a maximum demand of 105 MVA.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) As per contract, if the supply of electrical energy gets reduced due to causes beyond the control of DVC, the demand charge and guaranteed energy charges as payable by consumer shall be reduced in proportion to the supply of power.

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सहायता

2723. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के लिए सभी राज्यों को सहायता देती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी सहायता दी जाएगी और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां । राज्य बिजली बोर्ड/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जो ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें बनायी जाती हैं और उन्हीं के द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं, वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम (आर.ई.सी.) के माध्यम से की जाती है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले ही स्वीकृत/स्वीकृत की जाने वाली ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के बारे में ऋण की किश्तों के रूप में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजना में रा.वि.नि. द्वारा वितरित किए जा रहे 27.48 करोड़ रुपए के आबंटन का प्रावधान है । 27.48 करोड़ रुपए के आबंटन में निगम के सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 12.78 करोड़ रुपए और संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 14.70 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है । इसके अतिरिक्त, विशिष्ट कृषि परियोजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जन के लिए और प्रणाली सुधार के लिए, जिसके राज्य-वार ब्यौरे तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं, वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था भी की जाएगी। वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान 3100 गावों का विद्युतीकरण तथा 58010 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने का विचार है । उ.प्र.रा.वि. बोर्ड से प्राप्त अद्यतन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मई 1982 के अन्त तक 1058 गांव विद्युतीकरण कर दिए गए हैं और 1416 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित कर दिया गया है ।

Air Transmitter at Darbhanga

2724. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1200 on 25th November, 1980 regarding Transmitter for Darbhanga and state:

(a) What steps are being made to implement the assurance given in the House on 7th January, 1976 that "when more resources become available, the question of raising the power of the transmitter might be considered" for Darbhanga station of the A.I.R.

(b) whether persistent demands for news bulletins in Maithili to cover Maithili speaking areas of India and Nepal are being made; and

(c) if so, steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Due to the continued constraint on financial resources and relative priorities it has not been possible to consider the upgradation of Darbhanga transmitter so far.

(b) There have been a few demands to this effect.

(c) The existing bulletins in Hindi have a wide listening and understanding among the Maithili speaking listeners. There is, therefore, no felt need for starting a seperate news bulletin in Maithili.

मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ और रतलाम जिलों के लिए दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

2725. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीविजन प्रसारण के अन्तर्गत पश्चिम मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ और रतलाम के आदिवासी जिलों को शामिल करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे): (क) से (ग) रतलाम और झाबुआ के लिए दूरदर्शन सेवा की व्यवस्था छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में शामिल नहीं है । तथापि, चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम में डाक-तार माइक्रोवेव लिंकों की सहायता से दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए चुने गए स्थानों में से एक रतलाम है । इसका कार्यन्वयन संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा। झाबुआ नगर और जिले के भागों के तब कवर होने की उम्मीद है जब रतलाम में 10 किलोवाट का ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित हो जाएगा ।

Expansion of I.O.C. Unit of Haldia

2726. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministr yhas taken up with the Ministry of Planning the matter of expanding the I.O.C. unit of Haldia;

(b) whether Government have taken a final decision for the expansion of Haldia unit of I.O.C.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) The Project for increasing the capacity of Haldia Refinery from 2.5 million tonnes per annum to 5.5 million tonnes per annum has been incuded in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Feasibility Report in respect of this expansion project has been received from the Indian Oil Corporation. Inter-Ministerial meetings to discuss the Feasibility Report have been held and in the light of the discussions the estimates are being checked and revised for further processing.

Proposal to Produce Alcohol From Tapioca

2727. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to produce alcochol from Kasava (Tapioca);

(b) whether any project report has been prepared;

(c) if so, what are the salient features of the projects and which is the institution working on this particular project;

(d) when the production in this project is expected to start and where is the proposed site of the project;

(e) what is the estimated cost of the project as well as the cost of producing one litre of alcohol; and

(f) whether this project is intended to produce industrial alcohol or portable alcohol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTLIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (f) There are 10 schemes approved by the Government for production of Industrial Alcohol from Cassava (Tapioca) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. These schemes will have capacity running from 2000 to 6000 kilo litres per annum. They are likely to go into production by 1984-85,. The estimated cost of these schemes range between Rs. 1 crore and 1.5 crores. The cost of production of Industrial Alcohol from these schemes will depend upon the cost of the raw material and other factors; however, it has been indicated that the cost may be around Rs. 3 to 3.5 per litre.

These proposals are based on indigenously-developed technology from the Central Food Technology Research Institute, Mysore and Central Tuber Crop Research Institute, Trivandrum..

Increase in Demand of Power due to Asian Games

2728. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand of electricity in the Capital will increase in view of the coming Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the estimated increase and the arrangements to be made for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The maximum demand of power in Delhi during the Summer of 1982 was of the order of 612 MW and this is estimated to increase to 650 MW during Nov.—Dec., 1982 when the Asian Games are proposed to be held. The power requirement would be normally met from IP Station, Rajghat Power Station and Badarpur Thermal Power Station having an installed capacity of 284.1 MW, 59.6 MW and 720 MW respectively. In the event of shortfall from these sources, power would be drawn from Northern Grid including U.P. and also from central generation projects namely Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station and Baira Suil Hydro Electric Project.

Telecast of Karnataka Programme from Madras TV

2729. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government to consider telecasting Kanada programmes from Madras TV every evening for two hours; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pending the setting up of programme production facilities the TV transmitter set up at Bangalore is relaying the programmes put out by TV Centre Madras and Bombay. Within the existing set up the possibility of telecasting Kannada programmes is being explored.

Expansion programme for television net work

2730. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme envisaged for television net work during the Sixth Plan period is progressing according to schedule;

(b) if so, what is the progress so far made in this respect; and

(c) whether target fixed for the Plan period are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The implementation of Projects approved in the Sixth Plan of Doordarshan is in various stages. Sanctions have been accorded in all cases; sites have been selected and Civil Works started at many places. In most of the cases, orders for supply of equipment have also been placed on suppliers.

Power requirement by the end of seventh Plan

2731. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power requirement of each State has been assessed for the period ending 1990-91 *i.e.* the end of 7th Five Year Plan, so as to fix the power target for each State for Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the assessment has been agreed upon by the individual State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Eleventh Annual Power Survey has since been finalised which projects the demand for power for each State for the period upto 1991-92.

(b) As the total picture of the economy is not available with the SEBs, their demand projections are generally found somewhat over-pitched. The Eleventh Annual Power Survey was carried out after discussions with the SEBs and other State Government organisations. Their viewpoints were *inter-alia*, taken into consideration while finalizing the forecasts of power demands.

Proposal to purchase oil production platform from France

2732. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil and Natural Gas Commission is considering purchase of any off-shore oil-production platform from France;

(b) if so, details thereof including the approximate cost involved;

(c) the need for the purchase; and

(d) arrangements, if any, for the financing of the project and the amount of the foreign exchange that will be required?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ONGC have recently awarded a contract to M/s. ETPM, France, for the fabrication, installation etc. on a turn-key basis of three well production platform namely SK. NV & NX in Bombay High area at a lumsum price of US $77.93 million.

(c) The platforms are required to be installed for achieving the production targets of crude oil from Bombay High.

(d) Taking into account the contract price, the cost of additional items like spares etc., and a provision for contingencies, the Government have released foreign exchange amounting to US $ 96.21 million for this project. Out of this an amount of US $ 23.37 million is likely to be covered under French export Credit and US $ 30.2 million under Euro-Yen Loan. The balance amount of US $ 42.64 million is likely to be covered under free foreign exchange.

Decision to raise drug prices

2733. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision to raise drug prices again by 15 per cent;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government had opposed the move of the drug companies to raise the prices of various drugs;

(d) if so, what were the reasons that necessitated acceptance of the proposal/ or raising the drug prices by Government; and

(e) by what time the final decision of raising the prices will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There was no such proposal.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरकों की मांग और उत्पादन क्षमता

2734. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नाइट्रोजन-युक्त उर्वरकों की मांग और उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) क्या नाइट्रोजन-युक्त उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिए कोयला और पैट्रोलियम चाहिए;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन उर्वरक कारखानों के लिए 1979-80, 1981 और 1982 के दौरान कोयले और पैट्रोलियम की मांग कितनी थी ; और

(घ) पैट्रोलियम और कोयला कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और उनकी उपलब्धता में कमी के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप नाइट्रोजन-युक्त उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) वर्ष 1981-82 में नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरकों की खपत, उत्पादनो और स्थापित क्षमता निम्न प्रकार थी :-

(नाइट्रोजन, लाख टनों में)

खपत (अनुमानित)	41.15
उत्पादन	31.44
स्थापित क्षमता	47.19

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

2735. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vacancies in the posts of high court judges have been steadily rising during the last two years;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of vacancies;

(c) whether the number of cases pending in high courts and Supreme Court also have risen during the period?

(d) if so, the court-wise details thereof; and

(e) steps being taken to fill the vacancies and for speedy disposal of the cases pending in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of vacancies of Judges in the various High Courts on 1-7-1980 and 1-7-1982 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4328/82].

(c) and (d). Information of cases pending on 1-7-1982 is not available. However, a statement showing pendency of cases in the various High Courts as on 1-7-1980 and 1-11982 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4328/82].

Figures of cases pending in the Supreme Court on 1-7-1980 and 1-7-1982 are not available. However, a statement giving figures of cases pending in the Supreme Court on 31-12-1979 and 31-12-1981 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-4328/82].

(e) For filling up of vacancies of Judges in the High Courts, firm proposals in their complete form are awaited from the State authorities in most cases. They are being constantly reminded. The need for taking advance action for filling posts which are likely to fall vacant has been stressed on the Chief Minister and the Chief Justices.

Steps taken for speedy disposal of cases are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4328-82].

Construction of building for automatic telephone exchange, Biharsharif

2736. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1983-84 has been fixed for switching over of the manual exchange of Biharsharif in Bihar State to automatic exchange; and

(b) what concrete steps have been taken to expedite the construction of the building for the proposed automatic exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The equipment for change over from manual to auto exchange for Biharsharif has been allotted in 1983:84 and the commissioning will depend on the availability of building and receipt of equipment;

(b) The land has been purchased for construction of T.E. building. The project estimate is already sanctioned. The preliminary drawings for the building are under preparation.

Indo-Soviet Pact on power plants

2737. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet pact has been signed on power plants;

(b) if so, the number of contracts signed for the construction of thermal plants in India;

(c) the name of the places where those National Power Plants are proposed to be set up; and

(d) the details about the programme of Government in this reagrd?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has recently concluded contracts with M/s. Technopromexport of USSR for equipment supplies, preparation of detailed project report and design documentation and other services in connection with the setting up of the first stage (6x210 MW) of Vindhyachal super thermal power station in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh. The first 210 MW unit of this power station is expected to be commissioned during 1987-88.

Screening of Smuggled Foreign Films

2738. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is concerned over the reports of smuggled foreign films being screened in cinema houses in some parts of the country with forged certificates;

(b) whether any reports of exhibition of banned uncensored and films without censor certicates have been received;

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(d) whether any punishment will be awarded to the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Both the Central Board of Film Censors and the Central Government are concerned over reports of alleged exhibition of smuggled foreign films in cinema houses in some parts of the country with forged certificates. However, no reports of exhibition of banned, uncensored and films without censor certificates or with forged certificated have come to the notice of the Board of Film Censors in the recent past. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1981, which is expected to be enforced shortly, provides for making all offences of violation of the provisions relating to certification of films in the Cinematograph Act 1952 as cognizable and also for enhancement of the penal provision.

Grant of House of Building Loans

2739. SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of his Ministry who got loans for house building during 1981--82; and

(b) the number of applications pending?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 73 employees of this Ministry got loans for House Building during 1981-82.

(b) 179 applications received during 1981-82 are pending.

Tariffs Revision by State Electricity Boards

2740. SHR RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Electricity Boards have revised their tariffs for the supply of electricity to domestic, industrial and agricultural consumers; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the increases that have been effected in the rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu have revised their tariff for supply of Electricity during 1982. The details are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4329/82].

Publication of books in Nepali, Dogri and Manipuri

2741. SHRI P. M. SUBBA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Publication Division of the Ministry has published any book in Nepali, Dogri and Manipuri; and

(b) whether the Ministry propose to publish some selected books in these languages to acquaint the people about the freedom struggle and lives of our great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahr Lal Nehru, Sardar Patel etc.?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No Sir.

(b) At present there is no such proposal.

जोधपुर के लिए दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

2742. **श्री अशोक गहलोत** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें निकट भविष्य में सरकार दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाना चाहती है और इस पर अनुमानित कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार जोधपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस केन्द्र से प्रसारण कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो जोधपुर में दूरदर्शन सेवाएं कब तक उपलब्ध होंगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे): (क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में शामिल किए गए दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों तथा उन पर अनुमानित व्यय का ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) से (घ). डाक-तार माइक्रोवेव मार्गों पर दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्रों की स्थापना की भावी योजना में जोधपुर को शामिल किया गया है । इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा ।

विवरण

1. उन शहरों के नाम जिनमें छठी योजना के दौरान 86.95 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय से दूरदर्शन परियोजनाएं हाथ में ली जा रही हैं ।

क्र.		कौफियत
1.	अहमदाबाद	ट्रांसमीटर और स्टूडियो
2.	त्रिवेन्द्रम	-तथैव-
3.	बंगलौर	-तथैव-
4.	गोहाटी	-तथैव-
5.	वाराणसी	ट्रांसमीटर
6.	आसनसोल	-तथैव-
7.	पणजी	-तथैव-
8.	विजयवाड़ा	-तथैव-
9.	कोडैकनाल	-तथैव-
10.	मुर्शिदाबाद	-तथैव-
11.	कटक	-तथैव-
12.	कसौली	-तथैव-
13.	हैदराबाद	स्टूडियो
14.	जयपुर	- स्टूडियो

2. इन्सेट योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर उपग्रह पुनः प्रसारण ट्रांसमीटर उपलब्ध किए जाने हैं

1. नागपुर
2. गोरखपुर
3. रांची
4. राजकोट

छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान इन्सेट योजना पर कुल अनुमानित व्यय 38.80 करोड़ रुपए है ।

Raids on Kerosene Depots

2743. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the number of raids made on kerosene depots during January, 1982 to June, 1982 and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The requisite information is being colected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

विद्युत विभाग में संवर्ग

2744. **श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्युत विभाग के नियन्त्रण में कितने संवर्ग हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक संवर्ग में स्टेशन-वार कितने पद हैं ;

(ग) कितने पद रिक्त हैं और कब से हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि विद्युत विभाग इन विभिन्न संवर्गों पर ठीक ढंग से नियन्त्रण नहीं कर सकता है क्योंकि प्रशासनिक कार्य का वितरण असमान है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) विद्युत विभाग द्वारा निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के संवर्गों का नियंत्रण किया जाता है :—

(1) केन्द्रीय विद्युत इंजीनियरी (समूह क) सेवा

(2) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं के निम्नलिखित विकेन्द्रित ग्रेड:—

(i) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा ;

(ii) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिकीय सेवा; और

(iii) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

क्र. सं.	पद का नाम	पद का मुख्य कार्यालय	स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
(क) केन्द्रीय विद्युत इंजीनियरी (समूह क) सेवा—			
1.	मुख्य अभियन्ता/सदस्य सचिव (क्षेत्रीय बिजली बोर्डों)/सचिव, केन्द्रीय विद्युत बोर्ड (स्तर i/ स्तर ii)	नई दिल्ली बंगलोर बम्बई कलकत्ता	22
		जोड़	22

1	2	3	4
2.	उप मुख्य अभियन्ता	नई दिल्ली	9
3.	निदेशक/अधिक्षण अभियन्ता (साधारण ग्रेड)	नई दिल्ली	66
		बंगलोर	3
		बम्बई	2
		शिलांग	1
		कलकत्ता	2
		अनपारा (उ० प्र०)	1
		जोड़	75
4.	उप निदेशक/कार्य पालक अभियन्ता	नई दिल्ली	161
		बंगलोर	18
		बम्बई	13
		शिलांग	4
		कलकत्ता	13
		मद्रास	1
		गोवा	1
		अनपारा (उ० प्र०)	1
		जोड़ :	212
5.	सहायक निदेशक/सहायक कार्यपालक अभियन्ता	नई दिल्ली	180
		बंगलोर	20
		बम्बई	15
		शिलांग	6
		कलकत्ता	19
		मद्रास	1
		अनपारा (उ० प्र०)	2
		जोड़ :	243

1	2	3	4
(ख) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा (ऊर्जा मंत्रालय) (विद्युत विभाग)			
6. डेस्क आफिसर/अनुभाग अधिकारी		दिल्ली	86
		पटना	1
		हैदराबाद	1
		जोड़ :	88
7. डेस्क अटेची/सहायक		दिल्ली	197
		पटना	1
		हैदराबाद	2
		जोड़ :	200
(ग) केन्द्रीय सचिवालयल लिपिकीय सेवा (ऊर्जा मंत्रालय) (विद्युत विभाग संवर्ग)			
8. उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक		दिल्ली	289
		पटना	3
		हैदराबाद	3
		जोड़ :	295
9. अवर श्रेणी लिपिक		दिल्ली	417
		पटना	4
		हैदराबाद	4
		जोड़ :	425
(घ) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा (ऊर्जा मंत्रालय) (विद्युत विभाग संवर्ग)			
10. व्यक्तिगत सहायक (ग्रेड–क)		दिल्ली	14

1	2	3	4
11.	वरिष्ठ व्यक्तिगत सहायक (ग्रेड–ख)	दिल्ली	14
		दिल्ली	43
		पटना	1
		हैदराबाद	1
		जोड़	45
12.	व्यक्तिगत सहायक (ग्रेड–ग)	दिल्ली	216
		हैदराबाद	1
		जोड़	217
13.	आशुलिपिक (ग्रेड–घ)	दिल्ली	302
		पटना	2
		जोड़	304

Microwave units for relaying/Transmitting TV Programme

2745. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many microwave units are used for relay transmitting TV Programmes and the names thereof; and

(b) why this facility is not extended to other areas of Cochin, Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The particulars are indicated in the attached statement.

(b) Cochin (Ernakulam) has been identified as one of the place for setting up TV Relay Centres with the help of P&T Microwave Links in a phased programme. Its implementation will depend on the availability of resources and relative priorities.

STATEMENT

I. *TV Centres connected with Microwave Links*:

1. Delhi-Mussoorie
2. Delhi-Bomhbay-Bangalore Madras.

II. *TV Centres likely to be connected with microwave links shortly*:

1. Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar.
2. Delhi-Lucknow, Calcutta.
3. Lucknow, Kanpur.

III. *Additional TV Centres expected to be connected with microwave links in the VI Plan*:

1. Jullundur-Amritsar
2. Lucknow—Varanasi
3. Calcutta—Murshidabad
4. Calcutta—Asansold
5. Bombay—Pune
6. Madras—Madurai
7. Hyderabad—Vijayawada
8. Bombay—Panaji
9. Delhi—Jaipur

Official Language Implementation Committee

2746. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the objects of Official Language Implementaiton Committee formed in the Department of Power and in its attached offices;

(b) how many meetings of Committees were held during 1980 and 1981 and details of actions taken in the decisions taken by the Committees;

(c) whether it is a fact that action on decisions of the OLIC have been delayed and regular meetings are being avoided; and

(d) what steps are proposed for holding regular meetings of the Official Language Committees and implementation of its decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Official Language Implementation Committees are framed under the instructions of the Department of Official Language (Ministry of Home Affairs) to keep watch on the full implementation of the official language implementation policy and progressive use of Hindi.

(b) Two meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held during 1980 and 1981 in the Department of Power.

In the Central Electricity Authority three meetings of Committee were held during 1980 and 1981 respectively. The minutes of these meetings were circulated in the Ministry/Central Electricity Authority respectively for taking necessary action on the decisions taken in those meetings.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Every effort is being made to hold the meetings regularly and get the decisions of the Official Language Implementation Committee meetings implemented promptly. However, due to unavoidable circumstances the Committee could not meet more often. A programme has been drawn to hold these meetings regularly in future.

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को हुआ मुनाफा/घाटा

2747. **श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार और अब तक चालू वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को कितना मुनाफा अथवा घाटा हुआ ; और

(ख) यदि घाटा हुआ तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान एक सार्वजनिक यूटिलिटी उपक्रम है अत: इसमें लाभ कमाने की अपेक्षा उचित दरों पर विद्युत उपलब्ध कराने पर जोर दिया जाता है, अत: इससे एक संतुलित बजट प्रस्तुत करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है । 1979-80 के लेखों में 11.70 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा दिखाया गया है । 1980-81 के लेखे अभी संकलित नहीं किए गए हैं तथा लेखों के संकलित किए जाने के बाद ही कार्य के वास्तविक परिणामों का पता चल सकेगा ।

(ङ) घाटे का मुख्य कारण खरीदी जाने वाली विद्युत तथा अन्य निवेश जैसे कोयला और भट्टी के तेल, रेलवे भाड़े तथा प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक अन्य स्टोर की मदों के मूल्य में अधिक वृद्धि होना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, समय-समय पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते की स्वीकृति के कारण सिब्बंदी सम्बन्धी व्यय में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि हुई है।

Land acquired around Talcher Coal Mines in Orissa

2748. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total acres of land acquired by Government of India in and around Talcher Coal Mines of Orissa;

(b) the mode and amount of compensation paid by his Ministry to the displaced persons; and

(c) the relief and rehabilitation measures taken or proposed to be taken in those areas for displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The total area of land acquired under the provisions of Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Deevlopment) Act, 1957, in and around Talcher Coal Mines in Orissa upto January, 1982 was 4085.71 acres out of which tenancy was 962.83 acres.

(b) Claims have been received by the Central Coalfields Limited only in respect of 816.04 acres of tenancy land. An amount of Rs. 12,17,920.90 has already been paid to the tenants as compensation by the Company and an amount of Rs. 65,994.29 is lying unpaid either due to dispute of title among the co-sharers or due to the concerned tenants not turning up to receive payment.

(c) Under the Law, the company is to pay compensation to those whose lands are being acquired and this responsibility is being discharged by the company. However, in addition to cash compensation, the company is offering employment to the affected persons according to available vacancies and technical training schemes have also been introduced for training such persons in order to make them eligible for suitable jobs. In the case of tribals whose lands are acquired, the coal companies have been advised also to provide homestead land to those tribals who have been displaced.

Direct dailling service with London

2749. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) since when direct dialling telephone service with London was started;

(b) which other countries are proposed to be covered under direct dialling telephone services and when;

(c) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has more direct dialling facilities then India, especially to the Arab Gulf countries; and

(d) reasons for our being left behind in this important communication link?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) International Subscriber Direct Dialling (ISD) Telephone Service to United Kingdom was started from Bombay and Delhi in October, 1976 and January, 1977 and subsequently from Calcutta and Madras in January, 1979 and July, 1980 respectively.

(b) Plans are under consideration for extension of ISD services initially to a few more countries in Europe, Asia & Africa and later to other countries in the world, in a phased manner, depending on availability of adequate switching and channel capacities.

(c) No specific information in this regard is available.

(d) As far as I.S.D. Service is concerned, India is only behind the very advanced countries. The expansion of the I.S.D. facilities would require modification of the National Telephone network as well as provision of adequate switching and channel capacities.

Powerful transmitters for all India Radio

2750. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether transmitters of All India Radio are far weaker than their counterparts in neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka; and

(b) If so, the steps taken to ensure more powerful transmitters in keeping with the expanding needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) It is presumed that the reference is to the strength of transmitters and to carry the External services broadcasts. In this area India is well served with 2 megawat Transmitters and a number of SW Transmitters upto 200 MW SW. The External services cover the South Asian Region, Far, East, West Asia (Gulf) adjacent countries of Europe and the whole of Africa excepting South Africa. In order to strengthen these services, the installation of 2 Nos. each of 250 Kw sw and 500 Kw sw transmitters have already been sanctioned under sixth Plan.

राजस्थान के लिए आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

2751. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया:** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र और दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या माउंटआबू, आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र तथा दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए अत्यधिक उपयुक्त स्थान है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad

2752. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) at Hyderabad to undertake a number of sutdies to explore the possibilities of oil and mineral deposits in various parts of the country;

(b) whether this is being done at the instance of the ONGC and other bodies concerned with oil exploration in India; and

(c) whether these students will be made available to the other exploring organisations of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) At the instance of Oil India Limited the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) had conducted aero-mag-

netic survey over 12,000 sq. kms. of offshore area and 6,800 sq. kms. of onshore area in Mahanadi Basin in Orissa during March-April, 1978. Also, NGRI, at the instance of Oil India Limited conducted surveys over an area of about 9,400 sq. kms. in the Eastern Brahmaputra valley during January, 1980 for air borne magnetics.

The information in respect of ONGC in this regard is 'nil'. However, the KDM Institute of Petroleum Exploration of ONGC has collaboration with the NGRI for undertaking some basic research work.

(c) The surveys carried on by NGRI were essentially for areas under exploration|development in or close to OIL's PEL/ML areas. The information can be made available to any authorised Government agency.

Film "Gandhi"

2753. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film "Gandhi" produced by Sir Richard Attenborough has since been cleared by the Indian Censors:

(b) if so, did they suggest any cuts; it so, whether these have been carried out—here or, abroad;

(c) whether the film has been or is being dubbed in Hindi also; if so, where and through which agency and at what stage it is and the approximate expenditure involverd in this venture;

(d) the total expenditure incurred in the production of this film and the portion met by the Government of India both in rupees and foreign exchange;

(e) the agency through which it will be released and whether tenders will be invited otherwise; if so, in what way; and

(f) when it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. The film has not yet been submitted to the Central Board of Film Censors.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The dubbing of Hindi version is in progress in Bombay and is likely to be completed shortly. M/s. Indo-British Films and Sir Richard Attenborough the makers of the film are preparing the Hindi version in India. The expenditure on dubbing of the film in Hindi is budgetted around Rs. 40,000/- but actual expenditure will be known only after dubbing is completed.

(d) The total cost of production of the film is around Rs. 18 crores. Out of this amount, the N.F.D.C. has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 585.26 lakhs upto 31.5.1982.

(e) The film will be released through M|s. Columbia Pictures International, whose offer, after negotiation, has been considered more advantageous than those of several other international distribution companies.

(f) The film is likely to be released towards the end of 1982.

Expansion Project of Indian Telephone Industry in Rae Bareli

2754. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the up-to-date status of the expansion project of the Indian Telephone Industry in Rae Bareli, giving details of the foreign collaboration and the work to be executed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The Government have approved a Project to set up manufacturing capacity for 2 lakh lines of crossbar switching equipment of Indian Crossbar Project (ICP) design, in the Rae Bareli Unit of ITI. The Industrial licence for this factory was issued in the month of December, 1981.

The civil works in respect of main production building, stores, etc. are proceeding vigorously. Work for the provision of external services like water, power, roads, sewerage and township is also in progress. Orders for most of the machinery and tools have been placed. The progress of the Project has been according to schedule.

As for as the foreign collaboration is concerned, ITI will only be having a technical assistance from M|s Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, Belgium (BTM) in the form of deployment of technical experts for setting up manufacture, supply of documentation, machinery, test equipments, jigs, fixtures, production tools and technical information for their installation, maintenance and operation. They will also be supplying the piece parts required for assembly initially.

Exemption to Companies to deny Associate Members Voting Rights

2755. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration to issue a notification under Section 25(6) of the Companies Act, 1956 giving exemption to Section 25 Companies to deny their Associate Member voting rights?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): No Sir. There is at present no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

विस्थापितों का पुनर्वास

2756. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या **पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने विस्थापित व्यक्ति इस समय विभाग के साथ पंजीकृत हैं तथा उनके पुनर्वास के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या 1950 के पहले के पंजीकृत विस्थापितों को जमीन और मकानों के आबटंन के कुछ मामले अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन मामलों के जल्द निपटान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) : (क) सहायता के पात्र विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की निम्न श्रेणियां इस समय पुनर्वास की प्रतीक्षा में हैं:—

(i) भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए नए प्रवासी जो 1-1-64 से 25-3-71 की अवधि के बीच आए।	939 परिवार	इन परिवारों को छठी पंचवर्षीय अवधि के अन्तर्गत कृषि तथा गैर-कृषि व्यवसायों में पुनर्वास दिए जाने की आशा है।
(ii) भारत-पाक सघप, 1971 के विस्थापित व्यक्ति	3300 परिवार	3,300 परिवारों में से 2992 परिवारों को राजस्थान नहर परियोजना क्षेत्र में भूमि आवंटित की जा चुकी है और इन्हें शीघ्र ही पुनर्वास स्थलों पर भेज दिया जाएगा। शेष 308 परिवारों के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सरकार से अनुबंध किया गया हैं कि उनके पुनर्वास के लिए आवश्यक भूमि की खोज की जाए।

(ख) 1950 से पहले पंजीकृत किए गए सभी पात्र विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बहुत समय पहले भूमि और सम्पत्तियां आवंटित कर दी गई थी । तथापि, कुछ मामले, जिनमें परस्पर विवाद है या एक या अन्य कारण से उनके अलाटियों को आवंटित भूमि/सम्पत्ति का खाली कब्जा नहीं दिया जा सका, निपटान के लिए शेष हैं ।

(ग) शेष मामलों को शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Reservation of Gas Agencies for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes

2757. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to reserve 50 per cent gas agencies for SC and ST educated youth and widows of SC and ST; and

(b) if so, when this proposal will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

2758. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि लोगों के हित में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रचार हेतु और फिल्मों के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए दिल्ली में 4 जुलाई, 1982 को हुए सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में क्या निर्णय लिए गए ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे): राज्यों के सूचना मंत्रियों के 3 जुलाई, 1982 को नई दिल्ली में हुए सम्मेलन में नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को बहु-माध्यम समर्थन देने के प्रश्न पर विस्तार से विचार विमर्श किया गया था ।

2. यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि राज्यों और केन्द्र की माध्यम एजेंसियां 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के साथ सूचना के प्रसार के लिए समन्वित और प्रभावी ढंग से काम करती रहेंगी । यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि फिल्म प्रभाग 20 सूत्रों में से प्रत्येक सूत्र पर वृत्त चित्र तैयार करेगा । विज्ञापन और दृष्य प्रचार निदेशालय ने योजना आयोग के सहयोग से एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित की है जिसमें कार्यक्रम की सूत्र-वार सूचना दी गई है । आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन तथा गीत और नाटक प्रभाग एवं क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय की ग्राम स्तर पर काम कर रही यूनिटों जैसी यूनिटें भी समाज के संवेदनशील वर्गों को 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में तथा कल्पित आर्थिक प्रगति के प्रति प्रेरित करने की दृष्टि से अपनी गतिविधियां तेज करेंगी ।

3. यह भी निर्णय लिया गया था कि अच्छी किस्म की फिल्मों को वितरण सुविधाओं का विस्तार करके, अर्धशहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देकर, पुरस्कार प्राप्त फिल्मों और बाल फिल्मों को मनोरंजन कर से छूट दे कर और देश में निर्मित और प्रदर्शित होने वाली सभी फिल्मों के लिए सेंसर नियमों का एक समान प्रयोग करना सुनिश्चित करके प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना जारी रहेगा ।

Letter from Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi regarding probe into certain allegations

2759. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a letter of the Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi dated 16th November, 1981 to the Chief Vigilance, CCL, Ranchi to probe into certain allegations if so, details of the allegations; and

(b) whether enquiry has been completed if so, major findings and steps taken thereon, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cities suffering from Load Shedding

2760. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the country is producing more power than before some of the cities connected with national grid are suffering from load shedding;

(b) if so, the names of such cities and the causes for load shedding; and

(c) the steps now being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). It is a fact that the country is now producing more energy than before. During the year 1981-82, the energy generation was 122925 MU which was 10.2 per cent higher than in the previous year. During the period April to June, 1982, the energy generation has registered an increase of 5.8 per cent as compared to the corresponding period last year. Even then the generation still falls short to meet the full requirement. At present there is no national grid and parallel operation of the constituent systems are being organised only at regional level. In the Northern Region the constitutuents are normally operating in parallel whereas in Western, Southern and Eastern Regions, all the constituents systems are not running in parallel with the regional grid for most of the time.

The power supply in a city depends on the power supply position in the State in which the city is located. Normally, load shedding is not resorted to in major cities except when there is either some system disturbance in the system or sudden break down of high capacity generating unit to save the system from total collapse. Priority is always accorded to supply power to core sector industries of steel, coal and cement etc. and to major cities where essential loads like hospital, wireless, airports, etc. are located. Load shedding in major cities is, therefore, done only as a last resort.

In order to improve power availability in the country, a programme has been chalked out to instal an additional generating capacity of about 20000 MW during the 6th Five year plan. Efforts are also being made to further improve the performance of thermal power stations and thermal generation.

Telephone facilities in Tehsil and Divisional Hqrs. in Maharashtra

2761. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Tehsil and Divisional Hqrs. of the State of Maharashtra are connected with telephone facilities;

(b) if not, the names of the Hqrs. which are not linked;

(c) whether any programme has been drawn up to provide such facilities: and

(d) if so, by what time this work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Pending applications for LPG Connections

2763. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for L.P.G. connections at present pending in each State and Union Territory Capital;

(b) the number of applications which have been cleared and provided with L.P.G. connections during the years 1980-81 and in 1982 so far; and

(c) the number of connections likely to be provided in each capital in 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) State/Union Territory-wise details on the number of persons on the waiting list for LPG (cooking gas) connections as on 1-1-82 is given in attached statement-I.

(b) With the increased availability of LPG the oil companies have started releasing new LPG connections from March 1981. About 11.4 lakh new connections were released during 1981-82.

(c) The details on the number of LPG connections proposed to be released in each capital city in the country during during 1982-73 are not readily available. However, the details in respect of the Metropolitan cities are given in attached statement-II.

Statement I

The State/Union Territory-wise details of the pending applications of cooking gas (LPG) as on 1-1-82

	Name of the State/Union Territories	No. of Customers
1.	J&K	10,320
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,72,085
3.	Maharashtra	11,03,065
4.	Karnataka	1,60,182
5.	Orissa	27,721
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2,11,860
7.	Gujarat	5,86,164
8.	Rajathan	78,508
9.	Haryana	1,42,436
10.	Assam*	17,868
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12,025
12.	Bihar	56,294
13.	Kerala	42,000
14.	Punjab	1,13,251
15.	Tamil Nadu**	2,27,470
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,06,710
17.	West Bengal	66,140
18.	Chandigarh	61,170
19.	Goa	34,695
20.	Delhi	4,03,477
	TOTAL	44,33,441

*includes, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

**Includes Pondicherry.

Statement-II

Plan for release of LPG in Metropolitan cities during 1982-83

Delhi	1,02,000
Bombay . . .	93,000
Calcutta . . .	54,500
Madras . . .	36,000

Electronic Telephones Exchanges

2764. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making huge imports of electronic equipment during 1982-83 to convert the old and manually operated telephone exchanges into electromic exchanges;

(b) if so, how much out of these equipment will be given to Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the exchanges that will be converted into electronic as a result of this and the new lines that will be given from such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, only few electronic exchanges are proposed to be imported in 1982-83.

(b) and (c). 2000 line containerised electronic exchanges is allotted to Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh for replacement of the existing manual exchange.

Linking of All Tehsil District HQRs of A.P. with the Capital State with Telephone

2765. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the District and Tehsil headquarters of Andhra Pradesh have a direct telephone link with the capital of the State;

(b) if not, the areas where this facility is lacking;

(c) by what time this will be done; and

(d) programme drawn up in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) All the District Headquarters in Andhra Pradesh are connectel to state capital by direct trunk circuits. Out of 277 Taluk Headquarters 73 are directly connected to State Capital.

(b) 204 Taluk Head Quarters out of 277 are not having direct circuits to State Capital.

(c) The Taluka Head Quarters are connected to State Capital when traffic between these places and State Head Quarters justifies provision of direct circuits.

(d) 10 Talukas at present justify on traffic basis to be connected to State Capital. Action has been initiated for providing direct circuits from these places to State Headquarters. This is likely to be completed in one yeear's time.

Investment by Foreign Country for Exploitation of Oil/Gas

2766. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign country has invested any amount in the exploitation of oil and natural gas reserves in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, there is any offer from any foreign country for making investment for the exploitation of oil and natural gas reserves in India; and

(d) if so, the details of the offer and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in terms of the agreement signed with Chevron Oil Company of India for exploration and exploitation in Saurashtra Block II offshore, that company has made an expenditure commitment of a minimum of US $ 29 million in the first phase of exploration.

(c) and (d) It has been decided to invite offers, in a second round of bids from foreign oil companies for taking up exploration in India. Invitations are yet to be issued, hence, the question of details of the offers at this stage does not arise.

New Set up for Postal Division

2767. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government have decided to adjust the set up of the Postal Divisions in such a manner that the Postal Division are conterminous in jurisdiction with the Revenue Districts of States;

(b) if so, the date when the decision was taken;

(c) if not, the date by which a decision to this effect is likely to be taken; and

(d) the number of Postal Divisions as at present and the number of the Divisions likely to be after the proposed adjustment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). No such decision has been taken so far.

Administrative Orders for Transfering of Gas connections to near Relation

2768. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 419 dated 23rd March, 1982 regarding transfer of gas connections and state:

(a) whether any administrative orders to implement the decision to transfer of gas connection to near relations have been issued to the Indian Oil Corporation and the form of "affidavit" to be executed for such a transfer laid down;

(b) whether he will lay on the Table of the House a copy each of the documents; and

(c) if not, whether he will do the needful now and place these on the Table to afford much needed relief to older persons who desire to gift their gas connections to their kith and kin during their life time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The cooking gas (LPG) connections released by oil companies are not transferable from one person to another. This decision was taken to prevent any misuse of the provision which could lead to malpractices. No administrative orders have been issued by the Department of Petroleum to the Indian Oil Corporation to permit the transfer of gas connesction from an original holder to any near relative. However, in case of death of a customer, a cooking gas connection is released on priority to next of kin, on request, on the surrender of the original connection of the deceased. Where the deceased person has left more than one child, the transfer is effected after obtaining an affidavit from all the children. There is no standard form of affidavit for this purpose.

Promotional Avenues for the State Artists

2769. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would like to provide for more promotional avenues for the Staff Artistes of AIR so that they can work without frustration;

(b) whether Government would also like to create more posts of Senior Producers and Deputy Chief Producers and Chief Producers so that Staff Artistes could get promotions easily; and

(c) if so, what are the plans in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Government have recently decided to convert the Staff Artistes both in AIR and Doordarshan who are contract employees into two categories, (a) Artistes and (b) other employees performing functions performed by Government servants in regular catogeries, subject to their exercising an optio nto become Artistes/Government servants as the case may be, and subject to a screening. This step will ensure promotional avenues to Staff Artistes who become Government servants. Therefore, the question of creating more posts in the Staff Artistes cadre like Producers etc. does not arise. The terms and conditions for Artistes will also be drawn afresh. Both the categories will get pension. With these steps, the sense of frustration of the Staff Artistes which was mainly due to their ineligibility for pension would disappear.

Advertisement by C.P.C. for Sale of Soda Ash

2770. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CPC had issued repeated advertisements in almost all national newspapers for the sale of 8000 tonnes out of 10,000 tonnes of imported soda ash having failed to sell it in the ordinary course;

(b) how many times these advertisements were issued and what was the cost of each such advertisement and the total cost thereof;

(c) whether the details of tenders received by CPC in response to the last advertisement issued in December 1981 will be placed on the Table of the House;

(d) whether it is a fact that the response was poor;

(e) if so, why was it so, specially when India's annual requirements of sodra ash are estimated to be 6.80 tonnes annually;

(f) whether it is a fact that CPC had tried to sell the stock by negotiation and still could not sell the same; and

(g) why negotiations were not successful and whether the names of parties with whom negotiations were carried will be indicated?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Advertisements were issued twice. Cost of each such advertisement was Rs. 25,000/-. Total cost was Rs. 50,000/-.

(c) Details of offers received against Advertisements issued in November, 1981 are as under:

	Price per tonne (Rs.)	Qty. asked for (Metric tonnes)
1.	1500.00	100
2.	1501.00	1670*
3.	1525.00	1600*
4.	1551.00	1700*
5.	1560.00	1600*
6.	1601.00	100
7.	1700.00	500
8.	1800.00	1800
9.	2000.00	30
	TOTAL	9100

*Offers did not indicate any specific quantities asked for. The figures have been derived by CPC working backwards from the amount of earnest money enclosed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The response was poor because of easy availability and lower price reportedly being offered by the Private importers.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Negotiations were conducted with the All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association and the same were not successful as price and other terms and conditions offered by the All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association were not acceptable.

Revision of Guidelines for Awarding Cooking Gas Agency

2771. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is considering to forward revised guidelines which were being formulated for awarding cooking gas agency to ensure that no distortions occurred and the interst of the consumer was served well;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the new guidelines formulated;

(c) if so, to what extent these guidelines have curbed the malpractices that were going on in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry is considering to reserve some quota for ladies who like to come forward for the same; and

(e) if not, what are the categories for which reservation of cooking gas agencies are being done?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e). In order to ensure selection of dealers /distributors of petroleum products in a fair and equitable manner and also to avoid possible complaints against irregularities in selection, Government proposes to revise the existing policy guidelines/ procedure from 1982-83. Details will be available only after the resvised policy is finalised.

Strike Force for Intensive Vigilance in Coalfields

2772. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a strike force has been created by Coal India management to carry out intensive vigilance operations all over the Indian coalfields particularly in Eastern Coalfields;

(b) if so, whether this was necessary in the context of implementation of the new *off-the-shelf* scheme; and

(c) if so, what would be the composition of this vigilance force and what will be its main functions and what other steps are being taken to safeguard the interests of the workers who work in the coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No strike force as such has been created by Coal India Limited.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Blackmarketing in Sale of Newsprint

2773. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whehter Government are aware of sale of newsprint by newspapers to publishers of magazines in black market; and

(b) the steps taken to check this evil?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Complaints about allegations of misuse of newsprint are received by the Government occasionally.

(b) Necessary safeguards against the misuse of newsprint by the newspapers already exist in the Newsprint Control Order, 1962. Under this Order, half-yearly returns are obtained from the users of newsprint. Besides, the Circulation Officers of the Office of RNI check the circulation of newspapers physically and whenever any misuse is detected, the subsequent allocation to that newspaper is reduced. If necessary, the matter is also reported to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for further investigation and necessary action.

विद्युतीकृत हरिजन और आदिवासी कालोनियां

2774. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन हरिजन और आदिवासी कालोनियों की राज्यवार तथा जिलावार संख्या क्या है जिनका विद्युतीकरण किया गया है और उनकी संख्या क्या है जिनका अभी तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितने हरिजन और आदिवासी गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव था और उनमें से कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया; और

(ग) सरकार का सभी हरिजन और आदिवासी गांवों का कब तक विद्युतीकरण करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) देश के कुल 1.12 लाख आदिवासी गांवों में से 24,522 गांवों को मार्च, 1982 के अंत तक विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया है जो कि 21.9 प्रतिशत है । विभिन्न राज्यों से प्राप्त हुई प्रगति रिपोर्टों के अनुसार देश में आदिवासी गांवों की राज्य-वार तथा जिले-वार विद्युतीकरण की स्थिति को दिखाने वाले विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल टी – 4330/82] । जहां तक हरिजन तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों की बस्ती में विद्युत विस्तार का संबंध है 31.3.1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार कुल 1.15 लाख गांवों में से जिनमें सड़कों पर रोशनी की सुविधा दी गई है इनमें से 1,00,184 हरिजन बस्तियों को बिजली की सुविधा दी गई है । विभिन्न राज्यों से प्राप्त हुई प्रगति रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हरिजन तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों की बस्तियों में विद्युत के विस्तार की राज्य-वार तथा जिले-वार स्थिति दर्शाने वाला विवरण, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल टी – 4330/82]

(ख) ग्राम विद्युतिकरण वित्त पोषण द्वारा पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों के सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध साधनों से राज्य बिजली बोर्डों/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें बनाई जाती हैं तथा क्रियान्वित की जाती है । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम (आर. ई. सी.) अपनी समग्र योजना आवंटनों में से केवल आदिवासी तथा अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों से संबंधी कार्य हाथ में लेने के लिए कुछ प्रतिशतता आरक्षित रखता है । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों (1977-82) के दौरान आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 8181 गांवों तथा 13223 हरिजन बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव था । जबकि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में केवल 8416 गांवों तथा 8376 हरिजन बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है ।

(ग) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के बाकी बचे गांवों तथा हरिजन बस्तियों को 1985-86 तक विद्युतीकृत किए जाने की आशा है । साधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए, राज्यों की संदर्शी योजना में देश के सभी गांवों का 1994-95 तक विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रावधान है ।

Payment of Rent by IDPL for Building

2775. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IDPL is paying some lakhs of rupees as rent for buildings rented by it far residential purpose, officers and godowns in the capital;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof as on 1-7-1982 and the amount of advance rent paid in each case and under which rule or authority it was paid;

(c) what efforts have been made by the IDPL to shift its offices outside the capital to the work sites to economise on rental payments in view of its sustaining continued losses; and

(d) whether the IDPL is paying rent to some financial Institutions on behalf of the respective landlords or has guaranteed its payment and if so, the details thereof and whether this is the practice followed generally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Three statements indicating the buildings rented by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited as on 1-7-1982 for its offices, godowns and residences of its officers in the capital, particulars thereof and advance rent paid are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4331/82]. The advances paid have been made by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in accordance with commercial practice and as per the terms and conditions of the agreement .

(c) The Central Office of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited was shifter to Gurgaon (Haryana) during 1979. The accommodation hired by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for office purposes in Delhi is mainly with a view to ensure economic, efficient and commercial functions.

(d) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is in almost-all the cases paying rent for buildings hired to their respectives landlords by cheques. In one case, however, at the request of one landlord, who owns one of the premises rented jointly with others. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is remitting rent to Central Bank of India towards a loan raised by him from the said bank. This direct remittance to the Central Bank will continue till such time as Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals remains in the physical occupation of the aforesaid premises or till the term loan is cleared and whichever of the two is earlier. No guarantee has been given by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited to the Bank.

Tender for Supply of Tapered Steel Tubes

2776. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether in respect of tender No. S/L-80-81/114 dated 26-3-1981 for supply of tapered steel tubes issued by General Manager, Telecom, Stores, Calcutta, higher rates quoted by some parties have been accepted and if so the reasons therefor;

(b) whether small scale units had quated lower rates but the same have been rejected without any valid reason;

(c) whether no mention was made of approval of prototype samples in the tender; and

(d) what are the different rates which were quoted in respect of the said tender and the rate which has been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The tender has not yet been finalised.

Price of Imported Soda Ash

2777. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the price per tonne at which Government propose to dispose of the soda ash imported by CPC;

(b) is the price per tonne fixed by them competitive when compared to the price of indigenous stuff;

(c) whether it is a fact that All India Silicate Manufacturers Association has expressed its willingness to extend its help to dispose of the unsold stock;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter, and

(e) if not, reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and help to dispose of the unsold stock; balance quantity of soda ash has been fixed at Rs. 1,800/- per tonne ex-godown Kandla and Anjar, Gujarat.

(c) to (e). The All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association had offered to take the stock from the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India (now Chemical Division of State Trading Corporation of India) but the prices and other terms and conditions offered were not acceptable. The price of the balance quantity has now been revised down to Rs. 1,800/- per tonne ex-godown Kandla and Anjar, Gujarat. The STC have issued Press Advertisements inviting tenders from all actual users. Any actual user including the All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association may contact the STC in this regard.

मैसर्स ग्लैक्सो द्वारा विटामिन "ए" का उत्पादन

2778. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स ग्लैक्सो कम्पनी विटामिनों का उत्पादन कर रही है और यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार, इस कम्पनी द्वारा उत्पादित किए गए विटामिन "ए" की मात्रा कितनी है और इसके उत्पादन में कौन सी सामग्री प्रयुक्त की गई है और अन्य विटामिनों के उत्पादन में प्रयुक्त अवयव क्या है ;

(ख) इनके आयात के सी. आई. एफ. मूल्य की तुलना में देश में निर्मित कंपनी द्वारा उत्पादित विटामिन "ए" के मूल्य की स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या मैसर्स ग्लैक्सो लिमिटेड को इन औषधियों का उत्पादन करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इन लाइसेंसों को देने के लिये निर्धारित किये गये मानदण्ड क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) मै. ग्लैक्सो लेबोरेटरीज (इंडिया) लि. ने तेलीय किस्म के विटामिन "ए" का उत्पादन किया है । गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनका उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है:-

1979-80	– 16.8	एम. एम. आई. यू.
1980-81	– 20.4	" "
1981-82	– 15.34	" "

इसके उत्पादन में प्रयोग किया गया प्रमुख कच्चा माल नीम्बूग्रास है ।

(ख) मै. ग्लेक्सो लेबोरेटोज (इंडिया) लि. के तेलीय किस्म के विटामिन ए का मूल्य रु. 795/-000 एम. आई. यू. है जबकि सी. आई. एफ. मूल्य रु. 235.91/000 एम. आई. यू. है ।

(ग) प्रति वर्ष 10 एम. एम. यू. विटामिन ए का निर्माण करने के लिए मै. ग्लेक्सो को 1957 में एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया था और 1971 में उस समय प्रभावी नीति के अनुसार कंपनी को एक लाइसेंस विटामिन ए की क्षमता में 10 एम. एम. यू. से 30 एमा एस. यू. प्रति वर्ष तक पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के लिए प्रदान किया गया था ।

उत्तर प्रदेश की स्वीकृत विद्युत परियोजनायें

2779. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश की तकनीकी, तथा वित्तीय स्वीकृति प्राप्त विद्युत परियोजनाओं के बारे में 16 मार्च, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3584 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग के उत्तर प्रदेश पाला मनेरी तथा लोहारी नागपाला पनबिजली योजनाओं को अपनी मंजूरी दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं पर कब तक कार्य शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). पाला मनेरी निवेश संबंधी स्वीकृति के लिए योजना आयोग के पास लम्बित पड़ी है । लोहरी नागपाला परियोजना पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से स्वीकृति के लिए पर्यावरण विभाग के पास लम्बित पड़ी है ।

Opening of post Office in Gujarat

2780. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Post Offices|sub-post offices and telegraph offices in the State of Gujarat as on 31st March 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand to open more post offices in Gujarat State; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this respect during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total number of Post Offices/ sub-post offices and telegraphs offices in Gujarat Circle which covers Gujarat State as well as Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu as on 31st March 1982 was as under:—

(i) Total number of post offices	8477
(ii) Total number of sub post offices	1849
(iii) Telegraphs offices	1226

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Post offices are opened according to the prescribed norms. It is proposed to open 288 post offices during the 6th Plan period in Gujarat Circle out of which 60 post offices have already been opened during the Year 1981-82 & 45 post offices are proposed to be opened during 1982-83.

Special Recruitment for S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Class I and Class II Gazetted Posts in P & T Civil Wing

2781. SHRI BHEEKHABHAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I and Class II Gazetted officers in the P & T Civil Wing (P&T) as on 1-1-1982;

(b) the total number of Class I and Class II Gazetted officers in the P&T Civil Wing (P&T) Board as on 1-1-1982;

(c) whether there is inadequate representation of the Scheduled Castes| Scheduled Tribes in the parts at (a) and (b) above; if so, what is Government's policy to fill the backlog;

(d) whether it is proposed to arrange special recruitment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to give them adequate representation in the P&T Civil Wing;

(e) the total number of posts dereserved so far from class I and Class II Gazetted Officers in (a) and (b)above; and

(f) other steps if any, to give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the R&T Department:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There are 270 Class I (Group 'A') and 530 Class II (Group 'B') Gazetted officers including those working in *ad hoc* basis in the P&T Civil Wing as on 1-1-1982.

(b) There are 4 class I (Group 'A') officers of the P&T Civil Wing in the Office of D.G.P.&T. as on 1-1-1982.

(c) The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the P&T Civil Wing is inadequate as the candidates of these categeries are not available through Direct Recruitment made for them by Union Public Service Commission. For appointment by promotion, all eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers are being considered.

(d) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal under consideration to arrange for special recruiment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates as they are to be appointed through the Combined Engineering Services Examinatioon conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

(e) The deeserved vacancies are carried forward to subsequent three years of recruitment. The information in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vacancies dereserved in accordance with the prescribed procedure during the last 3 years is given below:—

	CLASS I		CLASS II	
	S/C	S/T	S C	S T
1976	9	6	7	3
1977	13	7	7	5
1978	1	3	7	6

(f) Instructions have been issued from time to time to the concerned authorities to ensure adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as permissible under the rules.

Coal Stock of Coal India limited on date

2782. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total coal stocks of Coal India Limited as on date; and

(b) the steps being taken to supply coal to the different centres of industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The total coal stock of Coal India Ltd., was about 18.16 million tonnes as on 15.7.82.

(b) The coal production in the coal companies has been rising steadily from 1980-81 onwards. Commensurate with the increased coal production the despatches of coal to the consumers have also increased. The total coal despateches in 1981-82 were of the order of 118.08 m.t. as against 105.88 m.t. in 1980-81 While the average availability of railway wagons remained somewhat below the requirements the loading by Railways also recorded significant improvement in 1981-82 compared to 1980-81. This improved trend in loading of railway wagons is being maintained in the current year. The coal companies and the Deptt. of Coal are maintaining constant liaison with the Railwalys to ensure a further improvement in the loading of coal.

In 1980 a policy was initiated of placing large quantities of coal on free sale. from identified mines in all the coal companies. The scheme was further liberalised from May '82 when 10 million tonnes of coal, from identified mines have been placed on 'Off the Shelf' sale. As a result of this liberalisation, there has been significat improvement in the availability of coal tothe consumers.

In order to improve the availability of different varieties of coal and coke at reasonable prices to the consumers, Coal India Ltd. has undertaken to open a large number of, coal dumps at different urban

and rural consuming centres in the country. So far 52 such dumps have been opened in different States. This has gone a long way in meeting coal shortage in different parts of the country.

गांवों को बिजली सप्लाई

2783. **श्री वया राम शाक्य** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के लगभग सभी गांवों में बिजली है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन गांवों में गलियों को बिजली देने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाए हैं ताकि ग्रामीण लोगों को चोरों, बदमाशों और डाकुओं का खतरा न रहे ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस दिशा में शीघ्र कदम उठाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) देश के कुल 5,76,126 गांवों में से मार्च, 1982 के अन्त तक 2,94,900 गांव विद्युतीकृत किए गए हैं जो कि 51.2 प्रतिशत बैठते हैं । इसी तारीख की स्थिति के अनुसार ऐसे गांवों की संख्या जिनमें सड़क पर रोशनी की सुविधा का विस्तार किया गया है, लगभग 1.15 लाख है । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें राज्य बिजली बोर्डों/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं तथा क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं । गांवों में सड़कों पर रोशनी की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने तथा इसका अनुरक्षण करने का दायित्व स्थानीय निकाय ग्राम पंचायतों आदि का होता है ।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक लाख गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने की परिकल्पना की गई है जिसमें से योजना के पहले दो वर्षों के दौरान 45000 गांव विद्युतीकृत कर दिए गए हैं । 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजना में लगभग 25000 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । बाकी के 30,000 गांवों को 1983-85 के दौरान विद्युतीकृत किए जाने की आशा है । साधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर राज्यों की संदर्शी योजना में देश के सभी गांवों को 1994-95 तक विद्युतीकृत किए जाने का प्रावधान है ।

Concessions to East Pakistan Refugees

2784. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give concessions to families who migrated from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of families that have so far been benefited by these concessions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Following concessions have been given to the displaced persons from former East Pakistan in the matter of remission of loans granted to them for resettlement:—

(a) *Old Migrants* (i.e. those who came from former East Pakistan upto 31-3-1958).

In the case of old migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan, maintenance loans and loans on account of acquisition and development of land in Government sponsored/approved squatters' colonies were converted into grants. Further, "type loans" *i.e.*, loans for non-contributory house building, homestead land, agricultural land and small trade advanced to the State Governments upto 31-3-1964 for rehabilitation of displaced persons have been remitted *in toto* vide instructions issued on 17-2-1977. About two lakh families stand benefitted by this measure.

(b) *New Migrants* (*i.e.*, those who came from erstwhile East Pakistan during the period from 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971).

Following concessions have recently been given to the new migrants from former East Pakistan to reduce their burden of loan:—

(i) the expenditure incurred on the acquisition, reclamation and develop-

ment of the agricultural land allotted to the migrants will be treated as grant;

(ii) the cost of irrigation facilities, wherever treated as a loan to the migrants, will be remitted;

(iii) the recovery of housing loan from each family will be restricted to Rs. 1500/- or half of the total housing loan, whichever is more, and the balance amount remitted; and

(iv) the cost of pesticides, wherever treated as a loan to the migrants, will now be treated as a grant.

The balance amount remaining recoverable will be lumped together and recovered in yearly instalments over a period of 15/12/10 years depending on whether the land is totally unirrigated, partially irrigated or fully irrigated. A moratorium of three years will also be given in respect of principal as well as interest commencing from 1st April, 1982.

These concessions will benefit about 54,000 new migrant families already settled or those who may be resettled in future.

कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों के आवंटन के लिए योजना

2785. **श्री वया राम शाक्य** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालयों को 1982-83 में कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों के आवंटन के लिये संसद सदस्यों के जरिए उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजनों से कुछ आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो आवेदकों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन आवेदकों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या करण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वी. सिव. शंकर): (क) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा डीलरों के चयन के लिये केवल उन्हीं आवेदनपत्रों पर जो कि वह समाचारपत्रों में अपने विशेष विज्ञापनों के सन्दर्भ में प्राप्त करती हैं, विचार किया जाता है । उम्मीदवारों द्वारा सीधे या किसी संसद सदस्य के माध्यम से सरकार को भेजे गये आवेदनपत्रों का कोई ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है क्योंकि सम्बन्धित तेल कम्पनी द्वारा गठित चयन समिति द्वारा चयन किया जाता है ।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) में बताई गई स्थिति को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

औषधियों का नियंत्रण से मुक्त रखना

2786. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बहुत सी औषधियों को नियंत्रण से मुक्त रखने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी औषधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उनको नियंत्रण से मुक्त रखने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं कि औषधियों के मूल्य न बढ़ने पाये ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं । मूल्य नियंत्रित बल्क औषधों का औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 की प्रथम और द्वितीय अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है और मूल्य नियंत्रण फार्मूलेशन उसकी तृतीय अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 में औषधों के मूल्य पर चुनीदा नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था है । दवाईयों का मूल्य निर्धारित करने में इस आदेश के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत यह सुनिशिचत किया जाता है

कि आवश्यक दवाईयों पर कारखाने के बाहर के लागत की अपेक्षाकृत कम मार्क-अप की अनुमति दी जाए । इसके अतिरिक्त अनेक आवश्यक और जीवन रक्षक दवाईयों तथा उनके निर्माण के लिए प्रयुक्त कुछ बल्क औषधों जिनका आयात किया जाता है, को सीमा शुल्क से पूर्णतया मुक्त कर दिया गया है । आवश्यक औषधों के निर्माण के लिए प्रयुक्त कुछ मध्यवर्ती पर यथामूल्य 25 परसेंट रियायती दर से सीमा शुल्क लगता है । देश में निर्मित अनेक आवश्यक दवाईयों को भी उत्पाद शुल्क के भुगतान से मुक्त कर दिया गया है । मूल्य नियंत्रित बल्क औषधों के मूल्य लागत अध्ययन के आधार पर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं ।

Setting up of Plant for Manufacture of Nylon Filament yarn

2787. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation was granted a letter of intent in 1971 for setting up a plant to manufacture Nylon-6 filament Yarn with a capacity of 2,400 tonnes a year;

(b) whether on the advice of his Ministry Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation submitted a revised application for setting up a plant of 6,300 tonnes capacity per year;

(c) whether the proposed plant is to be set up in the joint sector in association with the Weavers Cooperatives of Surat;

(d) whether the Project Approval Board has favourably considered the project in its meeting held in May 1981 and necessary clearance has not still been given; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. had indicated that the project would be set up in joint sector in association with Weavers' Cooperatives.

(d) and (e). A decision on the proposal is expected to be taken in due course.

Unelectrified Villages in States and programme to Electrify them

2788. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages are there without electricity at present in India, State-wise;

(b) whether Government of India are having any specific programme to electrify those villages; and

(c) if so, the details of the programme and the progress made in that connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There are 2,81,164 villages in the country which remained to be electrified as on 31st March, 1982. A statement indicating the State-wise details is shown in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages electrification of one lakh villages of which about 45000 villages were electrified during the first two years (1980-82) of the plan. The Annual Plan for 1982-83 envisages electrification of about 25000 villages and the remaining 30000 villages are expected to be electrified during the last two years (1983—85) of the Plan. The perspective plan of the States provide for electrification of all the villages in the country latest by 1994-95 subject to availability of resources.

Statement

Statement indicating the state wise total number of villages, those electrified as on 31-3-1982 and number of villages to be electriefid beyond March, 1982

Sl. No.	States	Total number of villages	Progress of electrification as on 31-3-1982		Villages remaining to be electrified
			Number of villages electrified	Percentage level of coverage	
1	Andhra Pradesh	27,221	19,196	70.5	8,025
2	Assam	21,995	6,673	30.3	15,322
3	Bihar	67,566	23,108(a)	34.2	44,458
4	Gujarat	18,275	13,429	73.5	4,846
5	Haryana	6,731	6,731	100.0	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	11,217	66.3	5,699
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6,503	4,943	76.0	1,560
8	Karnataka	26,826	17,626	65.7	9,200
9	Kerala	1,268	1,268	100.0	..
10	Madhya pradesh	70,883	29,020	40.9	41,863
11	Maharastra	35,778	28,850	80.6	6,928
12	Manipur	1,940	395	20.3	1,554
13	Meghalaya	4,583	868	18.9	3,715
14	Nagaland	960	439	45.7	521
15	Orissa	46,992	20,010	42.6	26,982
16	Punjab	12,188	12,126(+)	100.0	..
17	Rajasthan	33,305	16,632	49.9	16,673
18	Sikkim	405£	86	21.2	319
19	Tamil Nadu	15,735	15,611	99.2	124
20	Tripura	4,727	1,190	25.2	3,537
21	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	47,525	42.2	65,036
22	West Bengal	38,074	16,284	42.8	21,790
	Total (States)	5,71,441	2,93,227	51.3	2,78,152
	Total (U. Ts.)	4,685	1,673	35.7	3,012
	Total (All-India)	5,76,126	2,94,900	51.2	2,81,164

(+)—62 villages have been declared uninhabited.

(a)—As on 28-2-1982.

(£)—The revenue block has been reckoned as the smallest administrative unit by the census authorities.

उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत मामलों का निपटाया जाना

2789. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :**

श्री जय नारायण रौत :

श्री के. कुन्हम्बु :

क्या **विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में कितने अनिर्णित मामले पड़े हैं और इन्हें कब तक निपटाए जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि न्यायालयों की कमी तथा कुछ अन्य बातों के कारण अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है ; और

(ग) क्या वकीलों के अनुपस्थित रहने के कारण निर्धारित तारीख को मामलों की सुनवाई नहीं हो पाती और यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाए करने का है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगननाथ कौशल) : (क) उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या जैसी, कि न्यायालयों की रजिस्ट्रियों द्वारा दी गई है, संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है, । यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि ये मामले कब तक निपटाए जा सकेंगे ।

(ख) लंबित मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने का कारण मामलों का अधिक संख्या में संस्थित किया जाना तथा कुछ अन्य जटिल बाते हैं ।

(ग) नियत तारीख पर सुनवाई के लिए मामलों के न लिए जाने का एक कारण वकीलों का अभाव भी हो सकता है । सरकार का विचार है कि दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता और सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में विद्यमान उपबंध न्यायालयों द्वारा किए जाने वाले स्थगन को कम से कम करने के लिए पर्याप्त रक्षोपाय हैं । [प्रेरक्षकल्यूद्

विवरण

लंबित मामलों की संख्या (जैसी उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों की रजिस्ट्रियों द्वारा दी गई है)

न्यायालय का नाम	लंबित मामलों की संख्या
उच्चतम न्यायालय (31-12-1981 को)	22664 (नियमित सुनवाई वाले मामले)
उच्च न्यायालय (31-12-1981 को)	
1. इलाहाबाद	155754
2. आंध्र प्रदेश	58075
3. बम्बई	73362
4. कलकत्ता	91955
5. दिल्ली	43103
6. गौहाटी	10569
7. गुजरात	24565
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	7333
9. जम्मू-कश्मीर	12854
10. कर्नाटक	95373
11. केरल	34396
12. मध्य प्रदेश	38 339
13. मद्रास	74733
14. उड़ीसा	13199
15. पटना*	45243
16. पंजाब और हरियाणा	33149
17. राजस्थान	33158
18. सिक्किम	62
योग	845222@

*केवल मुख्य मामले ।

—@उच्चतम न्यायालय के लिए आंकड़ें नियमित सुनवाई वाले मामलों के सम्बन्ध में हैं । ग्रहण (एडमिशन) और प्रकीर्ण मामलों के सम्बन्ध में लंबित मामलों की संख्या दिसम्बर, 1981 के अन्त में क्रमश: 25979 और 34281 थी ।

Entertainment tax Exemption for Exhibition of Quality films

2790. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has asked all States and Union Territories to follow a uniform policy relating to entertainment tax exemption for exhibition of quality films, childrens' films and Archives films;

(b) if so, in how many States and Union territories these guidelines are implemented; and

(c) when will the rest of the States and Union territories follow suit?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). In line with the recommendations of the Working Group on National Film Policy as endorsed by the State Information Ministers' Conference held in November 1980, the Union Government had recommended to the States and Union Territories that shows of childrens' films and archival films used by the recognised film socieities should be exempled from entertainment tax. Almost all the States and Union Territories are now extending such exemptions. As regards Quality films, a scheme for issueing 'Quality' certificates to selected feature films is still to be introduced by the Government. Incidentally, exemption from entertainment tax is a State subject.

Progress of Electrification of Harijans Bastis and other left out Villages in Himachal Pradesh

2791. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of electrification of Harijan bastis and other left out villages in the State of Himachal Pradesh, with the assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation during the past three years including the current financial year, district-wise;

(b) whether any special drive has been launched for this purpose in the recent past;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has sanctioned a scheme for electrification of 81 harijan bastis all of which have been electrified. Besides, REC has advised the State Electricity Board/State Govt. to ensure that in the case of the rural electrification schemes coming up for financial assistance wherever there is provision for street lights, harijan bastis adjoining the villages included under the schemes are electrified alongwith the main village. In regard to left out villages, REC has been sanctioning scheme exclusively to cover electrification of left out villages of already sanctioned schemes. REC has approved 5 schemes for loan assistance of Rs. 238.45 lakhs to cover electrification of left out villages. The details of these schemes including the names of districts are shown in the attached statement.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing REC Schemes Sanctioned during December, 1981 to March, 1982 for Himachal Pradesh to cover left out villages of already sanctioned schemes.

Sl.No.	Date of sanction	Name of Scheme/District	Loan Amt: sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Villages covered		
				New Villages	Electrified villages	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	23-1-1982	Nurpur (Kangra)	26·525	17	..	17
2	23-1-1982	Reneka (Sirmour)	40·606	34	111	145
3	23-1-1982	Barsar (Hamirpur)	42·755	69	49	118
4	23-1-1982	Nahan (Sirmour)	38·666	58	69	127
5	30-1-1982	Kangra (Kangra)	89·893	47	566	613
	TOTAL:		238·445	225	795	1020

Power Generation target at the end of sixth Plan

2792. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of power generation by the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) the investment made under the power sector in accordance with the revised 20 Point Programme; and

(c) how much Government propose to invest further to achieve the target of power output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Sixth Five Plan envisages an addition of 1966 MW of capacity in the utilities comprising 14208 MW of thermal, 4768 MW of hydro and 690 MW of nuclear capacity. The generation target for the year 1984-85 is 191 billion units.

(b) and (c). The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan for power sector is Rs. 19265 crores. The investments made in the first two years of the Sixth Plan (1980-81 and 1981-82) were Rs. 2743.95 crores and Rs. 3235.59 crores respectively. The approved outlay for the current financial year is Rs. 3978.24 crores. Additional requirement of funds for the power sector in view of the revised 20 point programme would be reviewed at the time of mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan by the Planning Commission

Approval to Four Coal Projects.

2793. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently given approval to four coal projects;

(b) if so, the expected additional production of coking coal and superior grade coal;

(c) whether in view of the fact that capacity of coal washeries falls short of the requirement, Government propose to establish more coal washeries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The additional production of coking and superior grade coal is expected to be of the order of 2.50 million tonnes and 1.05 million tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In order to fulfil the current and future requirement, six coal washeries are presently under construction and eleven more washeries are planned to be constructed by 1989-90.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस एजेंसियों का आबंटन

2794. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्ष 1982-83 में कुल कितनी गैस एजेंन्सियां दी जानी हैं और 1982-83 की योजना में इसके लिए किन-किन जिलों तथा शहरों को शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ख) उन शहरों और जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को गैस एजेंन्सियां देने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) वर्ष 1982-83 की अपनी अंतरिम योजना के अन्तर्गत, तेल कम्पनियों का उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में लगभग 51 तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस की डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर शिपें खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जिनके ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की डीलरशिपों/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर शिपों को प्रदान किए जाने की नीति/प्रक्रिया में प्रस्तावित संशोधन के कारण, वर्तमान में उन स्थलयों के नाम बताना संभव नहीं है जोकि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए उद्दिष्ट किए जाएंगे ।

विवरण

क्र०	शहर का नाम
1.	मऊनाथ भंजन
2.	अमरोहा
3.	लखनऊ (6)
4.	कानपुर (4)
5.	ललितपुर
6.	खटौली
7.	मोदीनगर
8.	हरिद्वार
9.	इलाहाबाद (3)
10.	वाराणसी (5)
11.	गोरखपुर (2)
12.	आगरा (4)
13.	ऋषिकेश
14.	बरेली
15.	फरूखाबाद
16.	झांसी
17.	रायबरेली
18.	फैजाबाद
19.	लखीमपुर खरी
20.	टाण्डा
21.	पल्लिया
22.	मुगलसराय
23.	शिकोहाबाद
24.	बलरामपुर
25.	देहरादून
26.	शाहजहांपुर
27.	अलीगढ़
28.	गाजियाबाद
29.	सम्भल
30.	शामली
31.	नजिबाबाद
32.	देवबन्द
33.	नगिना

Postal Facilities in the rural areas of Nadia District

2796. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of minimum postal facilities available in the rural areas of Nadia District, what steps Government have taken so far to bring the big villages under postal services during the last two plans;

(b) how many PBOs and PCOs were targeted and established during the said period in each block of the district;

(c) the figures year-wise;

(d) whether Government have any plan to bring the rural district under a net work of postal communications in near future; and

(e) if not, what is proposed to be done for the district during the current year and the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Casual workers in oil and Natural gas Commission

2797. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual workers working in different projects under the ONGC;

(b) whether it is a fact that the casual workers working in seismic field parties in West Bengal have formed a union and put forward certain demands to the local authorities which could not be settled due to non-cooperative attitude of the authorities;

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Commission have gone on strike since 5 April, 1982 for realisation of their demands; and

(d) what are the demands and what stands in the way to resolve them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appointment of Central Government Counsels at Madras.

2798. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Lawyers practising in Madras have been appointed as Central Government counsels during last three years;

(b) the grounds on which they have been appointed;

(c) the duration for which they have been appointed;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to appoint Lawyers who have not served so far as counsels?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) They are appointed on the grounds of merit and suitability.

(c) Normally they are appointed for one year extendable at the discretion of the Government.

(d) In view of answer to question (b), this question does not arise.

Special Leave to the P&T Employees in West Bengal on the day of a bandh

2799. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:
SHRI NIREN GHOSE:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-
CHARYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the P&T officials in West Bengal absent on 3-4-1981 on the day of a bandh, were granted special leave; and

(b) whether Government are also aware that the P&T Officials absent on a similar occasion on 19-1-1982 were denied such leave?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the Bendh of 19th January, 1982 the P&T officials were not granted special leave for the reasons that special arrangements were made in West Bengal especially in Calcutta for those officials who were willing to be on duty on the said day for their overnight stay in office The General Manager, Telephones, Calcutta even allowed the officias to report for duty to the nearest P&T exchange in case they were not able to be on duty in their offices on account of transport failure. Absence of such officials who did not attend duty on 19th January, 1982 despite providing such facilities were persumably not on account of transport failure alone. Accordingly, it has been decided to treat the absence as dies-non without having the effect of break-in-service

Setting up Electronic trunk Exchange at Calcutta.

2800. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an electronic trunk exchange is going to be set up at Calcutta;

(b) if so, what is the expected time of completion of the project; and

(c) how will it benefit the telephone subscribers of Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By the Middle of 1983.

(c) With the commissioning of this Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange in addition to the existing one of crossbar type more direct dialling routes are expected to be available to the subscribers of Calcutta and congestion on the existing routes is expected to be reduced.

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Chinsurah

2801. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinsurah Telephone exchange is going to be converted into automatic telephone exchange; and

(b) whether the coversion is expected to be completed by November, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. It is expected to be completed during 1983 subject to receipt of equipments.

Conference of State Information Ministires

2803. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of State Information Ministers was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the points which were approved unanimously at this meet;

(c) whether exhibition of films has been suggested to be included in the concurrent list and if so, what would be the gains over the present system; and

(d) whether suitable legislation will be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The proposal to include exhibition of films in the concurrent list of the Constitution is sought to enable the Central Government to assist States in the promotion of good cinema on an all India basis and to regulate, rationalise and streamline areas of common concern to the film industry of the whole country. In order to remove the stranglehold of distributors and exhibitors on film makers, particularly those of limited means as also to promote exhibition of regional and good quality films on the countrywide circuit, it is imperative that the Union Government should have the necessary concurrent powers to enact suitable legislation with a view to assisting State Government and makers of low budget films of good quality. However, the Central Government does not intend to impinge upon the rights of the States in relation to collection of entertainment tax.

(d) The proposal is being examined.

Statement

(1) The Conference Welcomed the starting of the National Programme on Doordarshan from 15th August, 1982.

(2) TV should be considered a necessity for information and instruction and not an item of luxury.

(3) Every village should have TV sets at low prices without any taxes. Extension of TV coverage should be done by installing transmitters in the first instance at reduced rates. TV coverage of all States specially North-eastern and border States should be achieved as early as possible, through INSAT/microwave links etc.

(4) Direct Reciving Sets for North-eastern States and Border States should be provided for community viewing.

(5) Exhibition and distribution of films could be included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

(6) Construction of cinema houses should be encouraged. The aim should be to construct 5000 cinema theatres during the next 5 years.

(7) The entire country should be covered by more powerful AIR Stations.

(8) Regular and uninterrupted power supply to AIR and TV Stations must be ensured by States.

(9) State Corporation/agencies should take over distribution of newsprint for small and medium newspapers.

(10) Information agencies of State Governments and the Central media units should coordinate their activities fully in multimedia compaigns on national themes viz. 20-Point Programme, national integration and family welfare etc.

(11) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication in collaboration with State Governments should undertake training programmes for journalists and information personnel in Delhi as well as other suitable locations i nthe States.

Task force to suggest short and long term Measures to conserve sources of Energy

2804. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has set up a task force to suggest short term and long term measurves to conserve sources of energy;

(b) if so, details of tasks to be taken up by the task force;

(c) whether the power situation in Northern and Southern regions of the country will get a remarkable improvement; and

(d) if so, details thereof and reactions of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). In March 1982, the Ministry of Energy have constituted a Standing Group for Electrical Energy Conservation. The terms of reference of the Standing Group are given below:—

1. To develop a methodology and make a preliminary assessment of the potential for electrical energy conservation in different consuming sectors.

2. To identify sectors in which electrical energy conservation measures should be forcussed in different States for maximum benefits.

3. To develop a system of energy audit and guidelines for dectrical energy consevation in different consuming sectors.

4. To formulate specific proposals for conservation in areas in which substantial benefits can be achieved.

5. To examine and suggest appropriate administration legal and fiscal measures that would be needed to promote conservation of electrical energy.

6. To examine the efficiencies of different electrical equipments and appliances with a view to suggest appropriate measures for development of electrical efficient models and measures for certification of the same.

7. To make recommendations on any other related matters connected with electrical energy conservation.

(c) While there is considerable scope for conservation of energy in various energy conserving sectors, it is not possible to forecast the exact quantum of energy savings since this would depend on the pace at which conservation measures are adopted by various consumers. Therefore, the exact extent by which the power situation in the Northern & Southern regions will improve as a result of energy conservation cannot be forecast.

(d) Does not arise.

गैस सिलेंडरों के दोषयुक्त निर्माण के कारण हुई दुर्घटनाएं

2806. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गैस सिलेंडरों के दोषयुक्त निर्माण से देश में कुल कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं और इनमें कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए और मरे ;

(ख) इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए अब तक सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या कम्पनी अथवा सरकार "एल. पी. जी." सिलेंडरों को दुर्घटना सही बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव. शंकर): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खाना पकाने की गैस (एल. पी. जी.) की हुई दुर्घटनाओं में से कोई भी दुर्घटना तेल कंपनियों द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए दोषपूर्ण एल. पी. जी. सिलेंडरों के कारण नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) एल. पी. जी. सिलेंडरों का निर्माण और भरण गैस सिलेंडर नियम, 1981 के द्वारा विनियमित किया जाता है । इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत, हर निर्माता के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह एल. पी. जी. सिलेंडरों के निर्माण के लिए मुख्य विस्फोटक नियंत्रक से पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त करे । इसके अतिरिक्त, सभी एल. पी. जी. सिलेंडरों का निर्माण भारतीय मानक संस्थान (आई. एस. आई.) द्वारा निर्धारित विनिर्देशनों के अनुसार किया जाना होता है । तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अनुमोदित निर्माताओं से केवल वही एल. पी. जी. सिलेंडर प्राप्त किए जाते हैं जोकि आई. एस. आई द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित किए जाते हैं । एल. पी. जी. सिलेंडरों से होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :

(1) सिलेंडरों की और अधिक सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सेल कम्पनियों ने वर्तमान में एल. पी. जी. सिलेंडरों में प्रयोग में लाए जा रहे "एक" किस्म के वाल्वों को स्वयं बन्द होने वाली संशोधित किस्म के वाल्वों तथा रेगुलेटरों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है ।

(2) एल. पी. जी. उपकरणों के उचित रख-रखाव के लिए एल. पी. जी वितरकों के डिलीवरीमैनों/मकैनिकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

(3) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा सुरक्षा के पहलुओं पर एल. पी. जी. के उपभोक्ताओं को शिक्षित करने के लिए उन्हें निर्देश कार्ड/पुस्तकाएं वितरित कराई जाती हैं ।

गांधी पर फिल्म

2806. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी पर हाल में बनी फिल्म में आदरणीय बापू जी का चरित्र बहुत ही गलत ढंग से चित्रित किया गया है और सरकार इस फिल्म को "रिलीज" नहीं करना चाहती है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक इस फिल्म को "रिलीज" न करने के क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) फिल्म का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर तैयार है और इसका हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार किया जा रहा है । दोनों रूपान्तरों के मुकम्मल हो जाने के बाद फिल्म को रिलीज करने के बारे में कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

Victimizations Against the P&T Employees in erala Circle

2807. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large-scale victimisation reseorted to against the P&T employees of Kerala Circle under various rules;

(b) if so, rule-wise cases of victimisation, break-in-service and dies non; separately from January to March, 1982;

(c) in how many cases break-in-service was imposed for absence on 19th January, 1982; and

(d) what steps have been taken to withdraw the victimisation and Rotational Transfer Order on the employees of Telecom. and Postal Office in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (d) There was no victimisation against the employees in Kerala P&T Circles. Action in accordance with the rules has been taken against the employees who unauthorisedly absented themselves from duty, in a concerted manner, on 19-1-82. As regards rotational transfers, employees belonging to certain catogories have become liable for rotational transfer in accordance with a general policy decision taken by the Department. Accordingly rotational transfer of certain employees were ordered in Kerala P&T Circles as well. A decision has also been taken that the affected officials could submit their representations against their transfers, after they had obeyed the transfer orders to the concerned Head of the Circle and that such representations would be expeditiously examined.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Agreement with Oil Producing Countries

2808. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether long-term agreements for supply of crude oil to India have been signed with oil producing countries;

(b) what will be the total crude oil supplied to India under these agreement; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) Agreements have been made with the National Oil Companies of the following countries for import of crude oil in 1982.

Name of Country	*Qty. (Million tonnes)*
Iraq	3.5
Nigeria	0.5
Venezuela	0.5
U.A.E.	1.0
U.S.S.R.	2.5

In addition, arrangements have been made with NIOC, Iran for supply of 4.8 million

tonnes of crude oil during December, 1981 to June '83 and with Petromin, Saudi Arabia for supply of crude oil @ 2.0 million tonnes per annum for the period June, 1982 to December, 1984. Actual supplies from Iran in 1982 are expected to be 3.3 million tonnes and from Petromin, Saudi Arabia 1.7 million tonnes.

It would not be in public interest to give further details in this regard.

Allotment of Telephone Connections in the Country

2809. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of efforts being made to expedite allotment to telephone connections in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Planning has been done to provide telephone connections to the applicants on the wainting list on date. It is expected that production of equipment will be considerably increased indigenously and the waiting list on date. It is expected has also been initiated|finalised. The majority of present waiting list is expected to be cleared by the end of 6th Five Year Plan subject to availablity of equipment.

Supply of Power Equipment and Services to U.A.E.

2810. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Arab Emirates has evinced keen interert in regard to supply of equipment and services for power industry to their country;

(b) whether they have also sought India's help in the field of training and other programmes such as transmission and distribution including rural electrification and solar energy; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the agreement, if any, arrived at in this direction with salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Minister of Electricity and Water, U.A.E. led an official delegation to India in April, 1982. The Minister was satisfied with the capabilities and achievements of India in the field of power. The Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) are scheduled to participate in a tender for thermal power station in U.S.E. shortly, BHEL have also offered their services for training the engineers of U.A.E. in India. The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) have also worked out a programme for on-the-job training of U.A.E. operators in the operation and maintenance of sub-stations and transmission lines. This was done pursuant to a request from the U.A.E. to this effect.

More channels in T.V. Centres

2811. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to open more channels in certain T.V. Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of location of T.V. Centres which are under construction and when they are likely to be ready for relaying; and

(d) whether any target has been fixed when the whole country will be having the T.V. relaying facilities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) On view of the limited availability of resources, the first priority is to extend Television service to areas not yet covered. The question of opening more channels in the area where

Television coverage is already available at present will depend upon the position of resources.

(c) The details of TV Centres includes in the VIth Plan period and their expected dates of completion are given in the attached statement.

(d) Extension of TV coverage to the whole country depends on the availability of required resources.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Project	Likely date of comp etion
VIth Plan		
1.	TV Centre Ahmedabad	83-84
2.	do Bangalore	84-85
3.	do Trivandrum	84-85
4.	do Gauhati	84-85
5.	Permanent Studio Hyderabad	84-85
6.	TV Studio Jaipur	84-85
7.	PPC Patna	84-85
8.	TV Relay Transmitter Asansol	83-84
9.	do Vijayawada	84-85
10.	do Cuttack	84-85
11.	do Kasauli	84-85
12.	do Kodaikanal	83-84
13.	do Murshidabad	84-85
14.	da Panaji	83-84
15.	do Varanasi	84-85
16.	do Gorakhpur	84-85
17.	do Ranchi	84-85
18.	do Rajkot	84-85
19.	do Nagpur	82-83
20.	PPC, Nagpur	83-84

Proposal to introduce electronic telephone system in the country

2812. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce electronic telephone system in the country;

(b) if so, when the first electronic telephone exchange is likely to be established and by when;

(c) whether any experiment has been made;

(d) if so, the result achieved; and

(e) what is the Government's policy to introduce in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first MAX-I type electronic exchange is likely to be established at Cooperage, Bombay in the year 1984-85.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) An experimental indigenous electronic exchange underwent commercial trials at Delhi. The results were satisfactory.

(ii) A 256 line containerised electronics telephone exchange installed at Kosi Kalan has been working satisfactorily.

(iii) 8 units of indigenously developed 9-line Rural Electronic Exchange have undergone successful fields trials.

(e) (i) electronic exchanges of MAX-I type are being introduced in Metropolitan Cities.

(ii) Three more exchanges of the type tried at Kosi Kalan are likely to be commissioned during the current year.

(iii) Progressively electronic telephone exchanges are proposed to be introduced in all parts of the country.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पेट्रोल पम्पों के लिये साक्षात्कार

2813. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी:** क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में लगभग तीन वर्ष पहले पेट्रोल पम्पों के आवंटन हेतु जिन पार्टियों का साक्षात्कार किया गया था, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) पेट्रोल पम्पों के आवंटन हेतु कितने प्रार्थना-पत्रों की सिफारिश की गई थी और इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के सोलन और नाहन जिलों में गैस एजेंसियों का आवंटन

2814. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी:** क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के सोलन और नाहन जिलों में कूकिंग गैस एजेंसियां खोलने के लिये निर्णय कब लिया गया था ; और

(ख) गैस एजेंसी आवंटित करने के लिए इन्टरव्यू कब हुआ था और इन्टरव्यू बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और प्राप्त हुए आवेदन-पत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) सोलन और नाहन में एक-एक एल .पी. जी. की एजेन्सी खोलने का प्रस्ताव 1981-82 के लिये उद्योग की एल. पी. जी. योजना से शामिल किया गया था । योजना जनवरी 1981 में निश्चित की गई थी।

(ख) सोलन एवं नाहन में एल. पी. जी. की एजेंसियों के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या क्रमश: 16 और 59 बताई गई थी । सोलन और नाहन में चयन समिति द्वारा साक्षात्कार क्रमश: 4.2.82 और 10.11.81 को लिए गये थे । चयन समिति के सदस्य निम्न प्रकार थे :–

सोलन (शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग)	नाहन (आम श्रेणी)
1. श्री एम० एस० दरबारी पेट्रोलियम विभाग	1. श्री के० एस० नायर, आई० ओ० सी०
2. श्री वी० एस० वर्मा, आई० ओ० सी०	2. श्री के० एन० पुरी, वी० पी० सी० एल०
3. श्री वाई० के० शर्मा, वी० पी० सी०	3. श्री एस० के० खोसला, आई० वी० पी०
4. श्री बी० के० खन्ना, एच० पी० सी०	

हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन सेवायें उपलब्ध कराना

2815. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी:** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों के लाभार्थ वहां पर दूरदर्शन सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से ठोस कदम उठाए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे): कसौली में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र छठी योजना में स्थापित किया जा रहा है । यह हिमाचल प्रदेश के भागों में सेवा प्रदान करेगा ।

Enforcement of Film Censorship

2816. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have advised State Governments to ensure that film censorship is enforced effectively; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the Conference of State Information Ministers and meeting of the State Information Secretaries and Directors of Information held in the first week of July, 1982 the State Governments were reminded of their responsibility with regard to enforcement of censorship provisions. There was a broad consensus that censorship rules should be strictly applied to curb sex and violence in films. One of the recommendations which emerged out of the Conference of State Information Ministers was that suitable steps should be taken to check interpolations and censorship violations in films while they are in theatres and that authorised representatives of the State Governments should make selective checks on films with reference to the details of cut which are listed on the reverse of the Censor Certificate.

बिहार के पलामू जिले में चानूवा और बालूमठ में पाई गई कोयला खानें

2817. **श्री रणजीत सिंह:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के पलामू जिले में चानूवा और बालूमठ में कोयले की खानें पाई गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां पर खनन काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) और (ख). भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने 1962 से तथा 1969 और उसके बाद के वर्षों में इन क्षेत्रों में खोज की परन्तु कोयले के कोई भण्डार नहीं मिले ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cut in supply by DVC to Calcutta Electricity supply corporation

2818. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the priority list of the DVC, supply to Calcutta electricity Supply Corporation occupies the lowest place and in the supply during April and May 1982, which was also the election time in the State;

(b) whether the said power cut was against the contractual obligation and a unilateral action on the part of the DVC authorities;

(c) the reasons for such arbitrary power cuts by the DVC; and

(d) steps taken by Government to prevent similar situation in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). In the priority list of DVC, supply to different consumers, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation comes after Traction, Coal and Steel. There was no arbitrary power cut by DVC to Calcutta electric Supply Corporation, as CESC is being supplied power

as per the Schedule drawn up for the purpose.

Rationalisation of court fees

2819. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Government are considering to compensate the States for the revenue losses in case of rationaliation of court fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) No, Sir.

Collaboration with Japan in connection with expansion and maintenance of telecommunication projects

2820. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the agreement made by the Government with the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan in connection with the expansion and maintenance of the telecommunication projects in the country; and

(b) what is the amount of loan received and what are the conditions of its repayment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Since 1977 the Government of India have been proposing from time to time to the Government of Japan for foreign exchange assistance to the Telecommunication Sector. The Government of Japan through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan have given five loans aggregating a total of 32.1 billion yen for procurement of various types of equipments.

These loans are to be repaid in a period of 30 years with an initial period of grace of 10 years. The first loan of 1977 carried a rate of interest of 3.5 per cent and the remaining four loans carry 2.75 per cent rate of interest per annum.

धौली गंगा आदि में पन बिजली परियोजनाओं की स्थापना

2821. **श्री हरीश रावत:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धौली गंगा, गौरी गंगा और शारदा घाटी में पन बिजली परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने हेतु एन. एच. पी. सी. और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सहमत हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रारम्भ में कितनी परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा और सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या एन. एच पी. सी. द्वारा इन नदियों के अत्यधिक पन बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता के मूल्यांकन का भी सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रारम्भिक अध्ययनों के आधार पर शारदा घाटी में कुछ जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं का पता लगाया है। प्रस्तावित स्कीमों की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 3340 मेगावाट बताई गई है। शारदा घाटी में धौलीगंगा (300 मेगावाट) तथा टनकपुर (120 मेगावाट) के अन्वेषण सम्बधी कार्य राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में किए जा रहे हैं। धौलीगंगा के अन्वेक्षेण सम्बधी कार्य 1984 तक पूरे किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है। आधुनिक प्रोद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करके अन्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी कार्य की अवधि को कम करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। टनकपुर परियोजना के निर्माण पूर्व अन्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी कार्य सितम्बर, 1982 तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है। शारदा घाटी में अन्य जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं नामशः गौरी गंगा तथा पूर्वी राम गंगा आदि के अन्वेषण कार्य तथा परवर्ती क्रियान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विद्युत तथा लाभों के बटवारे के फार्मूला मामला उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ उसकी स्वीकृति के लिये उठाया गया है।

Violation of statutory provisions by Newspapers

2822. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for withdrawal of newsprint allocation to the newspapers which did not comply with the statutory provisions of printing their circulation figures;

(b) if so, the total number of newspapers which have been violating the statutory provisions:

(c) what action Government propose to take in addition to this;

(d) whether Government are also considering to conduct an enquiry in regard to these papers; and

(e) if so, by what time the final action is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). About thirty two newspapers —big, medium and small, in English and in Indian Languages are publishing the information about the number of copies printed of the preceding issue. Representations received from newspapers organisations and individual newspapers against the amended Newsprint Control Order were carefully considered at a recent meeting. the representationist organisations had with the Minister for Information and Broadcasting and they were requested to comply with the order. Further action will be considered in the light of the newspapers' response.

Proposal for additional storage capacity for oil and petroleum products

2823. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to create by the end of 1985 an additional storage capacity for the crude and petroleum products to meet 45 days' requirement;

(b) if so, what are the main schemes that are being undertaken for creating storages capacity for crude;

(c) what are the places where these storages will be set up; and

(d) the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). It is proposed to increase the petroleum inventory in the country suitably over the coming years. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

झरिया खानों में आग

2824. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि झरिया खान क्षेत्र में भूमिगत आग को बुझा पाना असंभव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने सम्पूर्ण झरिया नगर को कहीं अन्यत्र बसाने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं । वास्तव में आग बुझाने के लिए भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. अब 12 परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रही

है। दि टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कं. लि. ने भी अपनी कोलियरियों में आग बुझाने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।

(ख) से (घ). वर्तमान कोयला उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, झरिया शहर को झरिया एरिया में भूमिगत आग के कारण स्थानान्तिरित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। परन्तु झरिया पुनर्निर्माण योजना के अधीन पुनर्निर्माण प्रगति के रूप में शताब्दि के अंत तक जनता को चरणों में स्थानान्तिरित करने का प्रस्ताव है और स्थानान्तरित जनता को नव-निर्मित स्थानों पर पुनर्वास्ति किया जाएगा।

बिहार के बाढ़ और दियारा क्षेत्रों का विद्युतीकरण

2825. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री**: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के बाढ़ और दियारा क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या मोकामा, बाढ़, बख्तियारपुर, फतुहा, मनेर, दानापुर, दीघा आदि जैसे पटना के बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों और दियार क्षेत्र के ग्रामों की अभी तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के भावी कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किक्रम महाजन): (क) से (ङ). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें राज्य बिजली बोर्डों/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार की जाती है और कार्यान्वित की जाती है। तथापि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने बिहार के पटना जिले में 506 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये 406.358 लाख रुपयों की ऋण सहायता से 15 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें स्वीकृत की है। इन स्कीमों में बरह, मनेर, दानापुर, फतूहा, बखतियारपुर तथा मोकामह के गांव शामिल हैं। पटना जिले में 1311 गांव है जिनमें से 1164 गांव विद्युतीकृत कर दिये गये हैं। 31.3.1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार पटना में 144 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करना शेष है इन शेष 147 गांवों को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया है तथा पटना जिले में स्वीकृत स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत तैयार किए कार्यक्रम के अनुसार इनको 1984–85 तक विद्युतीकृत किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

भोपाल में उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ की स्थापना

2826. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारधीन है ; और यदि हां, तो न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने के लिए अपेक्षित निदेश कब तक जारी किए जाएंगे;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य की राजधानी में उच्च न्यायालय अथवा उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव सिद्धान्ततः न्याय संगत नहीं है; और

(ग) उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ की स्थापना के लिए क्या मुख्य शर्तें पूरी करनी पड़ती हैं और भोपाल में न्यायपीठ की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन मूख्य शर्तों को पूरा किया जाना शेष है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशिल) : (क) उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ भोपाल में स्थापित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) इसके बारे में कोई निश्चित नियम नहीं हो सकते हैं। राज्य का

राजधानी में एक न्यायपीठ होनी चाहिए या नहीं यह सुसंगत बातों पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ग) कोई विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तें विहित नहीं हैं । स्थायी न्यायपीठों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए प्रस्तावों पर सभी सुसंगत बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जाता है ।

औरंगाबाद और जालान में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

2827. **श्री बालासाहिब पवार** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार औरंगाबाद और जालान में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख). औरंगाबाद और जालान में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करना छठी योजना की परियोजनाओं में शामिल नहीं है ।

औरंगाबाद और जालान सहित उन क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें दूरदर्शन सेवा इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है, दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करना संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा ।

औरंगाबाद में सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देना

2828. **श्री बालासाहिब पवार** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के आवंटन करने के बारे में कुछ सुविधाएं दी हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो औरंगाबाद और जालान (महाराष्ट्र) में कितने सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार उन सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को, जिन्होंने इसके लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं अथवा जिनके मांगों की सिफारिश संसद सदस्यों द्वारा की गई है, टेलीफोन कनेक्शन आवंटित करने का है ताकि वे पूरी तरह से समाज के कार्यों में स्वयं को लगा सके ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) "विशेष" श्रेणी के अंतर्गत नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन की सुविधा, विशिष्ट सामाजिक व्यक्तियों, जिन्हें सार्वजनिक जीवन में जाना जाता है तथा विशिष्ट ख्याति प्राप्त हैं, उपलब्ध है । "सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं" की एक अलग से सूची नहीं रखी जाती ।

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों को वहां के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की प्रतीक्षा सूची में बारी आने पर टेलीफोन दे दिए जाएंगे ।

कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में प्रतिशत वृद्धि

2829. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यही बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 में आज तक कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में कितनी प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) उससे आयात में कितने प्रतिशत कटौती हुई है और इस संबंध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) और (ख) इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण-पत्र मेज पर रख दिया गया है :-

(मिलियन मी० टनों में)

	जनवरी–मई–1981	जनवरी–मई–1982	प्रतिशत वृद्धि/कमी
खनिज तेल का उत्पादन	5.84	7.85	+34.4
शुद्ध क्रूड का आयात	6.61	5.75	—13.0

*अस्थायी

Lifting of Chloramphenicol from Canalising agency

2830. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the units other than the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., under the large scale sector, who have not lifted Chloramphenicol from the canalising agency against their registered requirements during the last two years;

(b) whether these units have met their requirements from the market at cheaper price; and

(c) if so, what is the unintended benefit that has occurred to these units and what steps Government have taken to mop up the same into Drugs Price Equalisation Account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Several organised sector units did not lift Chloramphenicol Powder from the canalising agency during 1980-81 and upto November 1981. Since November 1981, however, the sale of Chloramphenicol Powder has greatly picked up and hardly any stock is left.

The details of all the units who may have met their requirements of Chloramphenicol Powder the market at cheaper prices are not available.

Registration for requirement of Doxycycline and Chloramphenicol by companies with canalising agency

2831. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies who had registered their requirements for Doxycycline and Chloramphenicol and its easters with the canalising agency and failed to lift the same during the last two years;

(b) whether these companies had met their requirements from the open market at a lower price and had made huge unintended profits; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for mopping up this unintended benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Several companies have failed to lift either wholly or partly Doxycycline and Chloramphenicol Powder from the canalising agency during last two years. However, since November, 1981, the sale of Chloramphenicol Powder from the canalising agency has greatly picked up and the stocks are nearing liquidation. Lifting of Cholramphenicol Palmitate is, however, is still slow.

Details of all the units who may have met their requirements of the above mentioned drugs from open market at cheaper prices are not available.

Prices under drug price control order

2832. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the meaning of reasonable prices under the Drug Price Control Order;

(b) whether Government are trying to restrict the price of drugs by controlling the raw materials prices|input costs; and

(c) while allowing a price of a drug to a particular company, Government take into consideration all the provisions of Drug Price Control Order, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTLIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 refers to fair price and not reasonable price. Fair price is fixed in such a way that manufacturers are allowed only reasonable profit margins over their costs.

(b) There is no statutory control on the prices of raw materials|inputs which go into the manufacture of drugs. However, the prices of some raw materials which includes raw materials required by the Drug Industry are fixed by the Government from time to time.

(c) While fixing the price of any bulk drug|formulation, only those provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 which are relevant to such price fixation are taken into consideration.

विदेशी सहयोग वाली विद्युत परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति

2833. **श्री जैनुल बशर:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी सहयोग पर आधारित बिजली की उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता कितनी बढ़ जायेगी;

(ग) सहयोग की शर्तें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इन परियोजनाओं के प्रबंध में सहयोगी संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में स्थापित किए जाने वाले रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के चरण 1 मेगावाट (2×500) के निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम (एन. टी. पी. सी.) ने यू. के. की नार्दन इन्जीनियरी इन्डस्ट्रीज (एन. ई. आई.) के साथ एक फ्रेम संविदा पर हाल ही में हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। इस विद्युत केन्द्र की 500 मेगावाट की पहली यूनिट 1987-88 के दौरान चालू होगी। मध्य प्रदेश के सिधी जिले में स्थापित किये जाने वाले विंध्याचल सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के पहले चरण (6×210 मेगावाट) की स्थापना करने के लिये सोवियत रूस की मैसर्ज टेक्नोप्रोम एक्सपोर्ट के साथ भी राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ने ठेके किये हैं। इस विद्युत केन्द्र की प्रथम यूनिट 1987-88 के दौरान चालू होने की आशा है।

रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत के पहले चरण के लिए एन. ई. आई. संयंत्र के लिए उपस्कर तथा सर्विस उपलब्ध कराएगी और संयंत्र का उत्पादन, परीक्षण तथा संयंत्र को चालू करेगी। ब्रिटिश सरकार वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करेगी तथा उनके द्वारा प्रस्तावित वित्तीय पैकेज में इस समय अनुमान के अनुसार 340 मिलियन पौंड का निर्यात ऋण तथा इसके अलावा 110 मिलियन पौंड अनुदान के रूप में सहायता शामिल है।

विंध्याचल सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के पहले चरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम सोवियत ऋण के अन्तर्गत रूस से मुख्य संयंत्र तथा अन्य उपस्करों के हिस्से पूर्जे तथा सर्विस आयात करेगा।

Gas Turbines of Dhuvaran power station Lying Idle

2834. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. are aware that two gas turbines of 27 MW each of Dhuvaran Power Station in Gujarat are presently lying idle because of unavailability of gas;

(b) whether Government are also aware that Utran Power Station is presently generating only 45 MW as against the installed capacity of 67.50 MW because of reduced supply of associated gas from Ankleshwar;

(c) if so, will Govt. consider restoring full quantity of 3 lakh CMD to Utran Power Station from Bombay High gas and permit shifting of Dhuvaran gas turbines to Utran; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Power generation from 2x27 MW gas turbines at Dhuvaran Power Station in Gujarat has been substantially reduced due to inadequate availability of gas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A proposal has been received from the Gujarat State Electricity Board for shifting of Dhuvaran gas turbines to Utran. The necessary inputs such as, availability of gas, infrastructural facilities at Utran, clearance from the environmental angle etc. are required to be tied up before the project proposal can be cleared.

Coal supply to textile mills etc. in Gujarat

2835. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Textiles Mills and other industrial units of Gujarat hardly receive about 25 per cent of their coal requirement by rail;

(b) whether this inevitably compels industries to bring the balance quantity by road, which is excessively costly: and

(c) if so, whether Government will work out an effective arrangements for supply of coal to industries of Gujarat which are located far away from coal fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No Sir. The textile mills and other industrial units of Gujarat are presently receiving about 45 per cent of their coal requirement by rail. They are not receiving their full requirement by rail is on account of inadequate availability of railway wagons and the movement pattern of the railways.

(b) and (c). The coal companies offer coal to consumers by road against shortfalls in rail despatches from the sponsored quantity. On account of the high cost of road transport involved in moving coal from collieries to distant consumers, Coal India Ltd. has started a scheme of operating coal dumps at various parts of the country. Such coal dumps are operating at Ahmedabad and Surat and all consumers of Gujarat are at liberty to lift their coal requirements from these dumps. For the convenience of the conusmers some more stockyards have been planned in the State of Gujarat for which negotiations with the State Government are at the final stage.

Proposal for gas based thermal power Station at Mahuwa

2836. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Electricity Board has submitted a project for gas-based thermal power station at Mahuwa in Saurashtra for generation of 420 MW of power;

(b) if so, will Government allow the use of natural gas in a limited way for generation of power especially in a State

deficient in Hydro resources or coal resources;

(c) whether the said project of G.E.B. has been closed; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) The Gujarat State Electricity Board had in August, 1979 sent a proposal for installation of two units of 210 MW each, Gas based plant at Mahuwa in Saurashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,200.00 lakhs envisaging the utilisation of gas from Tapti fields.

Tapti fields have not yet been fully appriased and their economic viability has not been established.

Moreover, utilisation of gas for power generation is not economical as long as it can be used for the production of fertiliser and other products of higher economic value.

In view of the aforesaid position, the proposal was returned to the project authorities in July,. 1980.

मध्य प्रदेश में रतलाम और झाबुआ में टेलीफोन सेवा

2837. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम-झाबुआ क्षेत्र में बिगड़ती हुई टेलीफोन सेवाओं की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो टेलीफोन सेवाओं का सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक किये गये उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) हाल ही में इस विषय पर कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । पिछले कुछ महीनों में सार्वजनिक शिकायतों की संख्या सामान्य रही ।

(ख) टेलीफोन सेवाओं के कार्यकरण पर निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

News item "Ceylon TV-takes Madras by Storm"

2838. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in New Delhi based English fortnightly News Mag. dated May, 15, 1982 under the caption "Ceylon TV takes Madras by Storm";

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the implications of Ceylonese TV invasion in relation to Doordarshan have been studied; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). A news item about reception by TV signal from Sri Lanka TV at Madras has appeared in the Press. Position has been checked. TV signals from Sri Lanka TV transmitter are not normally available at Madras. However, due to freak atmospheric phenomena, the signals sometimes are received at Madras. The signals strength from Madras DDK is, however, very strong. The primary coverage area of this transmitter being spread over several Kms. beyond the city of Madras TV sets in Madras reseives Doordarshan programme without any difficulty in comparison to freak reception of programme from Sri Lanka TV.

Captive power Plant of H.F.C. Unit at Haldia

2839. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken the decision of setting up a 30 MW captive Power plant at H.F.C. unit, Haldia;

(b) if so, when the work of the said plant will start, and when it will be commissioned; and

(c) what are the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FARTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government have approved in November, 1981 the setting up of a 30 MW coal based Captive Power to meet the power requirements of the fertilizer plants of the Haldia Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited. The capital cost of the Captive Power Plant is estimated at Rs. 29.04 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 0.50 crores.

The initial work on the project has already started with the recent appointment of a consultant who will be responsible for the design and engineering, and assistance in procurement and supervision during erection and commissioning. The Captive Power Plant is expected to be completed by May, 1985.

Proposal to Tap Waters of Nepal for Hydel Power Generation

2840. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to tap waters of Nepal for hydro-electric power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any discussion was held with the Government of Nepal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The question of harnessing some of the rivers flowing from Nepal to India for hydro electric power generation has been under discussion with His Majesty's Government, Nepal for quite some time. It has been decided that India and Nepal should undertake joint investigations of the following multi-purpose projects which would afford hydro-electric power benefits.

(i) Pancheshwar Multi-purpose Project located on River Sarda where it forms the international boundary between India and Nepal.

(ii) Karnali Multi-purpose Project on River Karnali in Nepal.

Code of Ethics for Journalists

2841. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any code of ethics for journalists; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Disparity in the Rates of Entertainment Tax

2842. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great disparity in the rate of entertainment tax charged on films in every State;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the details of the national film policy?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). There is considerable disparity in the rate of entertainment tax between different

States. Entertainment tax is a State subject and different States fix the rate of tax on different local considerations. The Central Government have no control over the rate of entertainment tax on films levied by the States.

The Working Group on National Film Policy, in their report had *inter-alia* made a specific recommendation that an all-inclusive entertainment tax rate should be fixed and no additional taxes such as surcharge, additional surcharge, municipal show tax etc. should be levied. According to the Working Group, this all-inclusive entertainment tax should be 20, 30, 50, 75 and 100 per cent on basic admission rates of upto Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and more than Rs. 4 respectively.

Expansion of refineries with assistance of World Bank

2843. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expansion of four refineries in India has been proposed with the assistance of 8200 million loan from the World Bank; and

(b) if so, what are the details regarding sharing of this loan facility by these refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as follows:—

(i) Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd., Bombay	$ 45 million
(ii) Cochin Refineries Ltd., Cochin	$ 35 millian
(iii) Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd., Bombay	$ 45 million
(iv) Madras Refineries Limited, Madras	$ 45 million
(v) Additional energy saving and pollution control measures in the refineries, including refineries other than those mentioned above	$ 30 millian

Number of Drug Companies engaged in Production and Sale of Life Saving Drugs

2844. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of indigenous as well as foreign companies engaged in production and sale of drugs along with the value of their production and percentage of life saving drugs among them; and

(b) to what extent prices of drugs have incurred during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are 23 foreign drug companies, over 100 Indian companies in the organised sector including public sector units and a large number of small scale sector units engaged in the production and sale of drugs and medicines in the country. The total value of production of bulk drugs and formulations in the country during the past three years have been as under:—

Year	Value of Production of Bulk Drugs Rs./ crores	Value of Production of formulation Rs./ crores
1979-80	226	1150
1980-81	240	1200
1981-82 (estimated)	275	1300

A number of life saving drugs are also produced by these companies. Company-wise details of value of production of life saving and other drugs are not monitored.

(b) The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The extent of increase in the prices of drugs and medicines that have taken place in the recent years *viz-a-viz* other commodities taken together can be gauged from the following Table:

1970-71-100-Base Year

Year	Drugs & Medicine	Other commoditie taken together
1975-76	118·7	173·0
1976-77	133·9	176·6
1977-78	136·3	185·8
1978-79	136·1	185·8
1979-80	135·2	217·6
1980-81	137·5	257·1
1981-82	151·6	280·4

Setting up of New Film Division Units

2845. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Film Division Units functioning in India and their locations;

(b) whether there is any proposal for setting up of new units of Film Division in the country in near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are the main function of Film Division in different States?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A statement-I is attached.

(b) There is a proposal to set up a new Regional Production Centre for the North-Eastern Region at Gauhati.

(c) The proposed Centre at Gauhati is intended to provide more extensive coverage to the North-Eastern States. It is proposed that the Centre will be designed to produce 14 documentaries and three news features every year, apart from more frequent coverage of developmental activities of the North-Eastern region in the Indian News Review. A Plan proposal in this regard has been submitted to the Planning Commission. Final decision is still to be taken.

(d) Detailed information is given in attached Statement-II.

Statement-I

Locations of different units of Films Division functioning in various parts of the country

I.	Head Quarters	Bombay
II.	Production Centre in North . . .	Delhi
III.	16mm Regional Production Centres .	Bangalore and Calcutta
IV.	Branch Offices	Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras, Madurai, Vijayawada & Trivandrum. The Offices at Madurai & Vijayawada are at present functioning from Madras & Hyderabad and will be shifted to the respective places as soon as accommodation is secured.
V.	Newsreel Offices	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Gauhati, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Srinagar, Madras, New Delhi, Lucknow, Bombay, Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Trivandrum, Patna and Jaipur.

Statement-II

Functions of Film Divisions units in different states

I.	Head Quarters	Coordinates the production & distribution activities of all the Units of Films Division in different States as also the administration.
II.	Production Centre in North . . .	Produces instructional film for the Ministries of Defence & Agriclture and motivational films on family welfare. Besides, this Unit produces a large number of documentary films on developmental activities, Art and Culture.
III.	16mm Regional Production Centres at Bangalore & Calcutta	To produce 16mm films specially oriented for the rural masses which will have a story form and deal with developmental themes *viz.* rural development, removal of untouchability, communal harmony, family planning and health and hygiene. The Centre at Banglore will produce films in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada & Malayalam and tribal dialects of Southern Region. The Centre at Calcutta will produce films in Bengali, Oriya, Assamese and dialects from North Eastern Region.
IV.	Branch Office	Distribute Films Division's newsreels and documentaries for exhibition in cinema theatres in their territories. In addition, they also distribute prints for exhibition through mobile vans of Directorate of Field Publicity, State Govts. & Deptt. of Family Welfare.
V.	Newsreel Offices	Newsreel cameramen stationed in different State capitals shoot news stories of national importance & also news features on developmental activities for release in the Indian News Review.

मै. हैक्सट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा "इन्डोसल्फर" का उत्पादन

2846. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मै. हैक्सट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार "इन्डोसल्फर" का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन किया गया और उस फर्म की लाइसेंस क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त फर्म ने अपनी लाइसेंस क्षमता से तीन गुणा अधिक उत्पादन किया और इस प्रकार फर्म ने भारतीय औषद्ध विनियन अधिनियम तथा अद्यौगिक लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत दी गई शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस फर्म के विरूद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह प्रश्न एंडोसेल्फान से संबंधित है। मैसर्स हैक्सट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड, एन्डोसेल्फान का उत्पादन नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि इन्डोसेल्फान का फार्मूलेशन तैयार कर रहे हैं। उन्हें प्रति वर्ष 50 टन तक इन्डोसेल्फान टेकनिकल फार्मूलेट करने का लाइसेंस दिया गया है। पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान उनके द्वारा उत्पादित इन्डोसेल्फान 35 प्रतिशत ई. सी. फार्मूलेशन निम्न प्रकार था :--

1979	.	438.2 कि० लि०
1980	.	711.8 कि० लि०
1981	.	827.6 कि० लि०

(ख) और (ग). सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि मैसर्स हैक्सट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता से बहुत अधिक एन्डोसेल्फानों का उत्पादन किया गया। अतः सरकार ने उन्हें निर्देश दिया है कि वह यह सुनिश्चित करें कि उनका उत्पादन सी. ओ. बी. लाइसेंस में निर्दिष्ट क्षमता तक ही सीमित रहे।

"एशियाड" 82 के लिए बिजली सप्लाई हेतु व्यवस्था करना

2847. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) "एशियाड" 82 के लिये बिजली की सप्लाई करने के लिये दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदान संस्थान द्वारा क्या विस्तृत व्यवस्था की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या अतिरिक्त भार के लिए भी कुछ व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) विभिन्न एशियाई खेल काम्प्लेक्सों को पर्याप्त तथा अबरुद्ध विद्युत सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये दिल्ली विद्युत-उप-केन्द्र तथा सिटी फोर्ट विलेज काम्प्लेक्स, तिलक मार्ग, बेयर्ड रोड पर 33 के. वी. यूत प्रदाय संस्थान पार्क स्ट्रीट में 66 के. वी. केन्द्र, लोदी रोड़ पर आउटडोर स्टेडियम तथा इन्द्रप्रस्थ इन्डोर स्टेडियम जैसे विभिन्न स्थानों पर नये उप-केन्द्र प्रतिष्ठापित करके स्टेडियमों को कम से कम दो अलग-अलग संसाधनों से विद्युत सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है। रूपान्तरण क्षमता में की नीचे दिये अनुसार बढ़ोतरी की गयी है:-

(1) महरौली	उप-केन्द्र	1×100 एम०वी०ए० 220/66 के० वी०
(2) पार्कस्ट्रीट	—वही—	2×30 एम०वी०ए० 66/33 के०वी०
(3) रिज वैली	—वही—	2×30 एम०वी०ए० 66/33 के० वी०
(4) पालम	—वही—	1×10 एम०वी०ए० 33/11 के० वी०
(5) एस० पी० मार्ग	—वही—	1×12.5 एम०वी०ए० 33/11 के०वी०
(6) बेयर्ड रोड	—वही—	2×12.5 एम० वी०ए० 33/11 के०वी०
(7) विद्युत् भवन	उप-केन्द्र	2×20 एम०वी०ए० 33/11 के० वी०
(8) तिलक मार्ग	—वही—	1×12.5 एम०वी०ए० 33/11 के० वी०
(9) लोधी रोड	—वही—	2×20 एम०वी०ए० 33/11 के० वी०
(10) सिरी फोर्ट रोड	—वही—	2×12.5 एम० वी०ए० 33/11 के० वी०

विभिन्न एशियायी खेल काम्प्लेक्सों को विद्युत सप्लाई करने वाले 66 के. वी., 33 के. वी. और 11 के. वी. के उप-केन्द्रों के कॉब्लों का कार्य भी पूरा किया जा रहा है।

ब्रेक डाउन के समय में विभिन्न एशियायी खेल काम्प्लेक्सों को एक साधन से वैकल्पिक साधन के जरिये विद्युत सप्लाई को बदलने एक आकस्मिक योजना को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने डेसू और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के साथ परामर्श करके अन्तिम रूप दिया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

Objection by State electricity boards to power assessments

2848. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Electricity Boards and State Governments had objected to the assessment made in regard to power requirement of each State for the year 1983-84 and given notes of dissent; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Department to iron out the differences in regard to power generation in each State in the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). State Electricity Boards of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra have given their comments on the Eleventh Annual Power Survey forecasts which have reecntly been finalised.

The Planning of programmes for power development are based on power surveys which are carried out periodically under the auspicies of Annual Power Survey Committee set up by the Government. The Committee takes into account the overall targets of economic growth and development of various sectors. These surveys are carried out in consultation with and after discussions with the State Electricity Boards and other State Government Organisations. Their view-points are also taken into consideration while finalising the forecasts for power demand by the Committee.

The demand forecasting is a continuous exercise and the forecasts made in each survey would get eventually updated in the next survey consistent with the actual and revised projections of the growth of economy. The Central Electricity Authority reviews peridocially the demand for power based on the detailed feed back information received from the State Electricity Boards and consumers.

Financial position of NTPC and NHPC

2849. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the financial position of NTPC and NHPC during the last five years; and

(b) what has been the Capital investment by NTPC and NHPC during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Both NTPC and NHPC have been in the construction phase during the last five years, i.e. during 1977-78 to 1981-82. NTPC had a total investment of Rs. 896.70 crores during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82, Rs. 740.71 crores as equity and Rs. 155.99 crores as loan.

NHPC had a total capital employment of Rs. 217.31 crore during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82, Rs. 81.45 crores as equity and Rs. 135.86 crores as loan. The financial position of both NTPC and NHPC is sound.

(b) The capital investment, i.e. capital expenditure incurred during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 by NTPC and NHPC is as follows:

(Rs. Crores)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980 81	1981-82
NTPC	22·53	70·25	161·87	247·31	394·74*
NHPC	82·71	22·71	19·70	42·78	39·75*

*Provisional

In respect of NHPC, the expenditure relates to only those Projects which it is executing on ownership basis.

Number of cases of pneumoconiosis in hospitals of coal Mines

2850. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that no cases of pneumoconiosis could be detected in the hospitals of Coal Mines Welfare Organisation and of the coal industry;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of the said Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistance sought by Sri Lanka for Oil Exploration

2851. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has sought the assistance of Oil & Natural Gas Commission for the exploration of its offshore oil resources; and

(b) if so, details thereof including the nature of assistance sought and decision, if any, taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Finance Minister of Sri Lanka during his visit to India in January, 1982 had enquired whether the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) would be willing to undertake exploration in Sri Lanka on production sharing risk contract basis.

(b) Subsequently, after discussions, ONGC offered various consultancy services to the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation in March, 1982.

In response to this offer, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has now made a request for certain consultancy services to be rendered by the ONGC and the same is under consideration.

Shortfall in Energy Production in Gujarat during last year

2852. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the shortfall of electricity production in Gujarat State in the last one year; and

(b) what is the reason for this shortfall and when will the production be optimised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total power generation in Gujarat in 1981-82 was 10207 MU as against the target of 10180 million units. As such there was no shortfall in generation in Gujarat during 1981-82.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Surplus power of Southern Region to Northern

2853. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is surplus power in the Southern Region to the extent of nearly 250 MW;

(b) if so, whether a meeting was called in the first week of June, 1982 to discuss modalities to supply this surplus power from the South to Northern States;

(c) the names of States which are likely to be benefited by this power supply from South; and

(d) the share of this surplus power to be given to Rajasthan which is facing acute power shortage for quite a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). A meeting was taken on 17th June, 1982 to discuss matters relating to evacuation of surplus power from the Southern region to the neighbouring system during the monsoon period. It was agreed in the meeting that the surplus power, that would be available during the monsoon months, would be made available to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Rajasthan is getting assistance to the extent possible from the Northern Region and other neighbouring states. On certain occasions, the assistance has been restricted on account of transmission constraints. It is not considered feasible to wheel power from the southern States to the distant places like Rajasthan.

Steps to Augment Power Production

2854. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State for Energy has said at Nangal on 31st May, 1982 at a Press Conference that there would be shortage of power in the country in the next three years; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to augment the production of more power and to see that power supply is made uninterruptedly in the interest of agricultural and industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). While preparing the 5 year plan, planning is done to balance the demand and supply position at the end of the 5 year plan. The shortage occures due to delay in commissioning of new generating units as per schedule due to constraints such as shortage of funds, escalation of price, delay in delivery of equipment, material etc. The endeavour is always to match supply to demand and this has been the case with the 6th plan also. This has been mentioned by the Minister of State for Energy on 31st May, 1982. In order to match the power supply to the power demand at the end of the 6th plan during 1984-85, programme has been chalked out to instal an additioal generating capacity of about 20000 MW during the 6th plan period. Concerted efforts are also being made to further improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants and thermal generation. The increased availability of power is expected to improve power supply to the agricultural and industrial consumers.

राजस्थान में बिजली की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता एवं मांग

2855. **श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में बिजली की मांग की तुलना में उसकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान में परमाणु ऊर्जा, पन बिजली तथा तापीय बिजली की अलग-अलग अधिष्ठापित क्षमता क्या है और प्रत्येक प्रकार की कितनी प्रतिशत अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का उपयोग हो रहा है तथा क्षमता का इतने कम उपयोग के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) राजस्थान बिजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता कब तक प्राप्त कर लेगा ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) संयुक्त केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं से राजस्थान के हिस्से को शामिल करके

राजस्थान की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 851.08 मेगावाट है । इसके अतिरिक्त राजस्थान को राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना से भी सप्लाई मिलती है जिसकी प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 440 मेगावाट है । राजस्थान प्रणाली की व्यस्ततमकालीन मांग इस समय 900 मेगावाट है । प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता के बारे में श्रेणीवार ब्यौरे नीचे दिए जाते हैं :—

श्रेणी	केन्द्र	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)
जल विद्युत्	भाखडा-नंगल काम्पलैक्स (राज्य का हिस्सा)	183.33
	देहर (राज्य का हिस्सा)	132.00
	पोंग (राज्य का हिस्सा)	140.40
	गांधी सागर (राज्य का हिस्सा)	57.50
	राणा प्रताप सागर (राज्य का हिस्सा)	86.00
	जवाहर सागर (राज्य का हिस्सा)	49.50
	उप-जोड़ (जल विद्युत्)	648.73
ताप विद्युत्	सतपुड़ा (राज्य का हिस्सा)	125.00
	सिंगरौली सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र राज्य क हिस्सा	31.50
	जयपुर	13.00
	लघु ताप विद्युत्	20.00
	लघु डीजल	12.85
	उप-जोड़ (ताप विद्युत्)	202.35
	जोड़ (ता० वि०+ज० वि०)	851.08
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत्	राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् परियोजना	440.00
	जोड़ (ज० वि०+ता० वि०+न्यू० वि०)	1291.08

वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान उपर्युक्त विद्युत् संयंत्रों का क्षमता समुपयोजन नीचे दिया जाता है :—

		संयंत्र भार अनुपात (प्रतिशत)
जल विद्युत्	भाखड़ा नंगल	53
	देहर	51
	पंग	69
	गांधी सागर	31.6
	राणा प्रताप सागर	25
	जवाहर सागर	32
ताप विद्युत्	सतपुडा	63
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत्	आर० ए० पी० पी०	27.4

जल विद्युत केन्द्रों का क्षमता समुपयोजन डिजाइन की क्षमता और जल की उपलब्धता निर्भर करता है और इसके प्रचालन सम्बन्धी किसी गम्भीर कठिनाई का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता । वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान सतपुड़ा पर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का क्षमता समुपयोजन 63 प्रतिशत था । इसकी तुलना में राष्ट्रीय औसत 47 प्रतिशत था । राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना का कार्य- निष्पादन यूनिटों की जबरन बन्दियों के कारण अपेक्षाकृत असंतोजनक था ।

(ग) 11वें वार्षिक विद्युत सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार छठी योजना के अन्त तक राजस्थान को सम्भवत: सीमान्त कमी का सामना करना पड़ेगा । तथापि, कमी को पूरा करने के लिये उत्तरी ग्रिड और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के केन्द्रों से, जहां तक सम्भव हो सकेगा, सहायता दी जाएगी ।

Coal Mines Running in Loss

2856. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some coal mines in the country are running in loss;

(b) if so, the name of the coal mines which are running in loss;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to check the loss of those coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Coal India Ltd. has turned the table and has made profits for year ending 31st March, 1982. It is true that some coal mines particularly under Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. are running in loss. The profit and loss accounts are drawn for the company as a whole on the basis of mine-wise cost accounts. The cost of coal production and profitability vary from mine to mine depending upon the geological and geo-minnig conditions whether the mine is open cast or underground, quality of coal produced, etc. Efforts are made to maintain profitability for the Company, as a whole, and to minimise the loss of individual mines as far as practicable. But since the different mines have different cost of production due to various factors, it is difficult to ensure profitability in each and every mine.

(d) The following steps have been and are beig taken to reduce the losses;

(i) Increasing production by quickly developing open cast mine, introduction of advance technology and modern equipment ensuring better availability of inputs like power, explosives etc. expediting land acquisition, improvement in law and order situation through close liaison with the State Governments etc.

(ii) Controlling absenteeism among the miners.

(iii) Fixation of coal prices at an appropriate level.

(iv) Control on manpower and improvement in productivity.

(v) Control of inventory and economy in the use of stores.

(vi) Improvement in the utilisation of equipment.

Drilling on Orissa Coast

2857. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the exploratory drilling projects taken up on Orissa coast; and

(b) what are the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Oil India Limited is carrying out exploration in the offshore as well as onshore Mahanadi basin in Orissa.

After carrying out the necessary aeromagnetic surveys for both offshore and onshore areas, the necessary seismic survey was carried out in the offshore areas. The seismic survey in the onshore areas is in progress. Based on the results of seismic survey, two wells were drilled in the Mahanadi offshore basin during the year 1980.

(b) In the first two offshore wells no commercially producible hydrocarbons were, however, found. The available seismic and well data has subsequently been reinterpreted by the Geologists of OIL in consultation with their consultants M/s. Mccord Lewis Energy Services of USA and based on their recommendations, it is proposed to take up further exploratory drilling in the offshore areas.

Question of drilling in the onshore areas will be considered when the seismic surveys are completed, the data processed and interpreted.

Upgradation of AIR News Units at Hyderabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum

2858. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade A.I.R. news units at Hyderabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, when will they be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

TV Station at Vijayawada

2859. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Television Station at Vijayawada is going to be started; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected to be commissioned in 1984-85.

Setting up Radio Station at Tirupati

2860. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) wether there is any proposal to set up Radio Station at Tirupati; and

(b) if so, when will it be started?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Generation Capacity of DVC

2861. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a general decline in the generation capacity of the DVC in the recent past;

(b) if so, how Government are planning to arrest the drift in the generation capacity of the DVC;

(c) whether Government are planning to erect some more power generation plants in the areas adiacent to the aras of the DVC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Some of the important sanctioned projects in the Eastern Region are:—

(i) Kolaghat 3x210 MW
(ii) Kolaghat Extn. 3x210 MW
(iii) Tenughat 2x210 MW
(iv) Farakka—600 MW
(v) Koel Karo—710 MW

Farakka Expansion (1500 MW) and Kahalgaon (800 MW) are under consideration.

Raids of Coal Depots

2862. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of raids on coal depots, during January, 1982 to June, 1982 and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The information is being collected from various sources and will be laid on the Table of the House.

World Bank loan for Rural Electrification

2863. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to lend $ 304 million to India for rural electrification;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions of this loan;

(c) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has made allotment of this loan to various States;

(d) the targets set for each State for each of the remainnig years of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the number of households, villages and commercial consumers to be benefited under the project in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 1982, 1983 and 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has agreed to lend $ 304.5 million to the Government of India for expansion and improvement of rural electrification in the country.

(b) The loan carries interest @ 11-3/5 per cent per annum on the principal amount withdrawn and outstanding from time to time and commitment charge @ 3/4 per annum on the principal amount not withdrawn from time to time. The

loan is to be repaid in half yearly instalment beginning 1st January, 1988 and ending 1st July, 2002. Interest and other charges are payable semi-annually on 1st January and 1st July each year.

(c) to (e). The tentative allocation of the loan for each State is as follows:

Name of SEB	(Million $) Allocation
1. Andhra Pradesh	29.36
2. Bihar	21.70
3. Gujarat	16.23
4. Haryana	8.37
5. Karnataka	10.21
6. Kerala	3.90
7. Madhya Pradesh	43.79
8. Maharashtra	30.21
9. Orissa	14.85
10. Punjab	20.93
11. Rajasthan	20.65
12. Tamil Nadu	10.95
13. Uttar Pradesh	33.44
14. West Bengal	19.41
	284.00
Central Training Institute for Rural Electrification	1.00
Unallocated	15.00
Fee	4.50
TOTAL	304.50

The Project Agreement of the loan provides for electrification of 18,000 villages in the various States by the end of 1985. However, the State-wise break-up has not yet been finalised. The number of domestic and commercial consumers to be included under this rural electrification project in the State of Madhya Pradesh, will be decided by the State Electricity Board on the basis of the applications of the prospective consumers.

Out-of-turn Telephone Connections

2864. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Telephone connections sanctioned out-of-turn during the last two years; and

(b) what are the details in this regard State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total number of telephone connections given out-of-turn as per the existing policy during the last two years is 3066.

(b) DELHI	
Delhi Telephone District	1182
States	
Andhra Pradesh	113
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	19
Bihar	48
Haryana	8
Himachal Pradesh	20
J&K	229
Karnataka	375
Kerala	48
Meghalaya	3
Orissa	10
Punjab	380
Rajasthan	80
Tamilnadu	344
Uttar Pradesh	198
West Bengal	8
TOTAL	3066

The information regarding Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Export of more Indian Films to Russia

2865. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the *"Times of India"* dated 22-3-1982 under the caption "Export of more Indian films" to Russia urged;

(b) if so, the outcome of discussion held with Soviet delegation who visited India; and

(c) the details of film selected by visiting delegation for Tashkent Film Festival?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The news-item appeared in the *Times of India* dated 25th March and not 22nd March, 1982.

(b) The need for purchase of larger number of India films by the Soviet Union were emphasised by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting at the discussions held in New Delhi with the Soviet delegation and also at Tashkent in May 1982.

(c) The Soviet delegation selected 25 films for the Information Section of the Tashkent Film Festival. The titles of these films are as under:—

Dassi; 36 Chowringhee Lane; Gopichand Jasoos; Baserraa; Yeh Nazdeekiyan; Ek Duje Ke Liye; Professor Payarelal; Kala Pathar; Silsila; Shaukeen; Angoor; Maan Gaye Ustaad; Noorie; Umrao Jaan; Chakra; Love Story; Satte Pe Satta; Insaf Ka Tarazu; Muqaddar Ka Sikander; Kudrat; Hum Paanch; Adharshila; Chorni; Akriet (Marathi) and Thanneer Thanneer (Tamil).

In addition, 24 titles were selected for the Marketing Section of the Festival. The names of these films are as under:—

Laawaris; Zamane Ko Dikhana Hai; Naseeb; Dhanwan; Yeh Vaada Raha; Bemisal; Bazar; Saath Saath; Rocky; Main Aur Mera Haathi; Namkeen; Yaarana; Dadar Kirti (Bengali); Minoo; Ashanti; Azhiyatha Kolangal; Nenjathe Killathe (Tamil); Suraksha; Main Intequam Loonga; Mehandi Rang Layegi; Fifty Fifty; Kaalia; Desh Premee and Andher Nagari.

Model Recruitment Rules for Hindi Officers

2866. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that Government have taken full cognizance of the model recruitment rules for the posts of Hindi Officers and has appealed in the Supreme Court against one of the decisions of the Delhi High Court in connection with the recruitment of Hindi Officers by the UPSC;

(b) whether his Ministry is going against the contention of the appeal in the Supreme Court by its filling up the posts of Hindi Officers against the notified existing rules made by Government on the basis of model recruitment rules;

(c) if so, what are the reasons of this dual policy of the Government in this regard; and

(d) action taken to fill up the posts of Hindi Officers as per the existing rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of the fact that an appeal has been filed against the decision of Delhi High Court in connection with the recruitment of Hindi Officers. Appointment to the post of Hindi Officer in the Department of Power has not been made on a regular basis. The post has currently been filled on *ad hoc* basis in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, pending the constitution of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group A & Group B posts) which would cover all the posts of Hindi Officer in the Central Secretariat.

Vehicles purchased by Chamera Investigation Project

2867. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many vehicles have been purchased by the Chamera Investigation Project, and details of each along with cost;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are several surplus vehicles in the nearby Baira Siul Project and these surplus vehicles can be utilised in Chamera;

(c) if so, why the public money is being spent lavishly on the purchase of new vehicles; and

(d) who is responsible for not paying attention in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) 10 vehicles consisting of 7 jeeps, one car and 2 trucks were deployed for investigation work of Chamera HE Project Stage-I. Out of this, 7 vehicles were purchased from the market whereas one jeep was purchased from Baira Siul Project at book value. One jeep and one truck were provided from Salal Project on hire basis. The details of the 8 vehicles purchased are given below:—

Sl. No.	Description of vehicle	Cost
		Rs.
1	Jeep	79,307
2	Jeep	79,307
3	Car	70,044
4	Truck New	1,77,795
5	Jeeps—3 Nos. Purchases	76,375 each
6	Jeep Purchased from Baira Siul project at book value	52,500

(b) No, Sir. At the time when investigation work of Chamera HE Project was take up, the construction work at Baira Siul Project was in full swing and as the project was due to be commissioned by December, 1981, the project did not have surplus vehicles at that time which could be transferred to Chamera Project. In spite of this, Baira Siul Project spared one jeep for Chamera Project. The remaining seven vehicles were purchased only after taking into account the availability of the 3 vehicles—2 from Salal and one from Baira Siul.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Improvement in Telephone Exchanges of Delhi

2868. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken certain steps for the improvement of the telephone exchanges of Delhi;

(b) if so, the name of the telephone exchanges which have been identified for upgradation; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) steps have been taken to upgrade all the exchanges of Delhi Telephone system. However, in the first phase fourteen exchanges with codes 4, 23, 25, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 61, 63, 66, 67, 69 and 71 have been included for upgradation

(c) In addition to other steps, the following measures have been taken in respect of the telephone exchanges mentioned in reply to part (b) above; (1) Special testing of the exchange equipment, particularly the inter-exchange junctions, has been carried out and is being monitored regularly. (2) Special night testing once a month in which all A.E.s and D.Es. are present has been made a regular feature to tone up the system. Senior officers of the level of Area Managers and General Manager make surprise checks during night testing.

3. Final Testing of the equipment of the exchanges connected with the ASIAD

82 is being carried out by the staff of the Technical and Development Circle.

4. "Dial Before Dig" service on Telephone No. 344921 is working during office hours enabling other agencies to inform the Delhi Telephones before their digging operation commences so that the telephone cables can be protected. In addition 'Dial Before Dig' boards are being displayed in front of telephone exchange buildings to educate the public regarding the importance of this service.

5. Special Patrolling of cable routes is done to check any digging operation on the route and take precautionary measures.

6. Special drive for inspections by telephone Inspectors and Junior Engineers have been launched so that subscribers fittings and apparatus of faults can be eliminated to a great extent.

7. Aluminium conductor wires at subscribers premises are being replaced by copper conductor wires to improve the service.

Powerful transmitter for Madras Station of AIR

2869. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a powerful transmitter at Madras since most of the people in Singapore, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, are eager to follow the AIR programmes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration. The programmes meant for the people in these countries are transmitted as external services broadcasts and are radiated through the megawatt-transmitter at Calcutta supported by short-wave transmitters.

लखनऊ में गैस कनेक्शन के लिए पंजीकरण

2870. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ में इंडेन गैस के कनेक्शनों के लिए इंडेन डीलरों के पास पंजीकरण कराने वाले उपभोक्ताओं की 1 अप्रैल, 1982 तक संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) प्रतिक्षा सूची में जिन लोगों के नाम हैं उन्हें इंडेन कम्पनी से कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन लोगों को नई एजेंसियां से कनेक्शन देने का है जिनके पास प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक संभव होगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) 31-3-1982 को लखनऊ में कुकिंग गैस (एल. पी. जी. कनेक्शनों के लिए कुल लगभग 61,784 आवेदकों ने पंजीकृत कराया है ।

(ख) से (घ) . एल. पी. जी. कनेक्शनों की वर्तमान प्रतीक्षा सूची का 1984-85 तक विद्यमान वितरकों, जो अभी तक अपनी अधिकतम सीमा तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं, और इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन (आई. ओ. सी.) द्वारा नियुक्त नए एल. पी. जी. वितरकों के द्वारा निपटान किए जाने की आशा है ।

Consumption of Synthetic Rubber

2871. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of synthetic rubber has gone up from 34,5000 tonnes in 1977 to about 44,000 tonnes in 1981 and will be about 85,000 tonnes in 1986;

(b) whether the production of synthetic rubber has gone up from 27117 tonnes in 1977 to only 28664 tonnes in 1981; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to augment the production of synthetic rubber within the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The apparent consumption of synthetic rubber and its production in the country during 1977 and 1981 was as follows:—

(in tonnes)

	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption
1977	28,359	10,212 (1977-78)	38,571
1981	28,759 (provisional)	Information is not available.	

The estmiated demand for synthetic rubber by 1980-90 is 1,47,000 tonnes. No separate demand estimate for 1986 is available.

(c) The question of creating additional capacity for the manufacture of Synthetic Rubber is under consideration of the Government.

Restructure of Newspaper Industry to Ensure Greater freedom and Security

2872. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal for the restructuring of the newspaper industry in order to ensure greater freedom and security; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal along with the changes envisaged in the restructuring?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No such specific proposal is under the consideration of the Government. However, the Second Press Commission has made some recommendations concerning the set up of newspapers. The recommendations are under examination.

New Telephone Connections from lines 37 and 38 of Telephone Exchange in New Delhi

2873. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone exchange in New Delhi for lines begining with number 37 and 38 has no capacity for new connections;

(b) since when the booking for additional applications has been stopped; and

(c) when will such applications be entertained again and when will new connections be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir, the two exchanges are fully loaded to its connectable capacity at present.

(b) The registering of applications for new telephone connections has not been stopped.

(c) The Secretariat (37) and Rajpath (38) Exchanges are expected to get relief in 1983 with the expansion of Janpath exchange. New connections are expected to be released with this expansion.

ONGC's Ten Years Action Plan

2874. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of ONGC's 10-year Action Plan for achieving the oil production target of 60.5 million tonnes by 1990; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to implement this Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Oil & Natural Gas Commission has formulated a conceptual plan frame of accelerated exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons for 1980—90 This conceptual plan frame envisages a total out lay of Rs. 28.995 crores and therefore requires a careful and detailed study; this study has commenced.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise at this stage.

Opening of Post Offices in Dhanbad District of Bihar

2875. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of post offices operating in Dhanbad district of Bihar and the number of employees working;

(b) number of departmental accommodation available for the post offices and the employees facts in details;

(c) amount spent per year for rented houses for both for the year 1981-82;

(d) whether it is a fact that many of the post offices in the town like Jharia and Dhanbad are in very bad houses without safety and security and the lack of accommodation for the employees is creating great difficulties;

(e) whether there is any programme to construct houses by the P&T within the Sixth Five Year Plan to ease those difficulties in Dhanbad district if so, details of that; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The number of departmental post offices operating in Dhanbad district of Bihar is 78. In addition to the departmental post offices, there are 158 extra departmental post offices operating in Dhanbad District The number of departmental employees in Dhanbad Distt. is 712. The number of extra departmental employees is 480.

(b) 7 post offices in Dhanbad district are functioning in departmental buildings. The number of departmental staff quarters in Dhanbad district is 27.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Yes Sir. It is proposed to construct 15 staff quarters at Dhandad during the 6th Five Year Plan.

(f) Does not arise.

Enquiry Committee on the death of a worker at sindri

2876. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a fatal accident at Sindri Power Plant in May, 1982 causing the death of a worker; if so, facts in details giving the estimated loss due to the accident and the steps taken thereon;

(b) whether the repairing of the boiler tube by the sub-standard material by the contractor and the Connivance of the management and the boilder inspector certifying that are the cause of the accident, facts in details; and

(c) whether any enquiry committee has been constituted if so, names of the members of the enquiry committee and the time period fixed for the committee for submitting report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A fatal accident occurred in the Power Plant of Sindri Unit on 11-5-82. Two rear water wall tubes of boiler No. 5 gave way splashing hot water mixed with steam on the operating floor through the grate door. Hot water fell on the worker who was at that time working in the coal feeder on the operating floor. He got serious burn injuries. Although the necessary medical treatment was given to him in Fertilizer Corporation of India's hospital, he could not survive and succumbed to these injuries on 12-5-82. There was no direct material loss on account of this accident. The repair work was carried out and defects rectified. The tubes which gave way had not been replaced by the contractor who carried out over-hauling of the boiler from 25-5-81 to 27-8-81. Therefore, there was no question of using sub-standdard material.

(c) Yes, Sir. An enquiry committee was constituted which has since submitted its report. The Committee consisted of:

1. Shri R.K. Rakshit, Chief Engineer (Elect)	Chairman
2. Shri S.K. Benerjee, Dy. Supdt.	Member
3. Shri Kabirdas, Addl. Chief Engr. (Inst)	Member
4. Shri R.P. Singh, Dy. Chief Engr. (Mech.)	Member
5. Shri V.K. Singh, Dy. Safety Officer	Member

Closing of Companies during 1981-82

2877. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies registered under Companies Act, 1956 ceased functioning during the period 1-1-1981 to 21-12-81 and 1-1-1982 up to 31.5.1982, State-wise; and

(b) among the companies referred to above, the names of the companies that ceased functioning in Tamil Nadu during the above period with reasons for closure?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) 336 Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 ceased functioning during the period 1.1.81 to 31-12-81 and 114 Companies during the period 1-1-82 to 31-5-82. State-wise distribution of these companies for the said periods is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The names of 133 companies which ceased functioning in Tamil Nadu during 1-1-81 to 31-12-81, and 1-1-82 to 31-5-82 along with their reasons are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-1332|82]

Registration of Companies during 1981-82

2878. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM:
SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies were registered in India under the Companies Act, 1956 during December 1981 and 31-5-1982; and

(b) State-wise as well as Private and Public Companies-wise and total authorised capital of each company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) During the period from 1-12-81 to 31-5-1982, 5294 companies, limited by shares, were registered in India under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The distribution of 5294 companies by different States along with their total authorised capital, separately for public limited and private limited, is given in the attached statement. As regard information about the authorised capital of each company, the details are compiled and published in the Department's journal "Company News and Notes" copies of which are regularly furnished to the Parliament Library.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise number and authorised capital of companies limited by shares (separately for public and private limited companies) registered under the Companies Act, 1956 during 1st December, 1981 to 31st May, 1982

(Rs. in '000)

State/Union Territory	Public Ltd.		Pvt. Ltd.		Total	
	No.	Auth. cap.	No.	Auth. cap.	No.	Auth. cap.
Andhra Pradesh	23	14,68,00	186	10,18,89,60	209	10,33,57,60
Assam	2	5,50,00	18	75,800	20	13,08,00
Bihar	5	11,50,00	69	55,17,70	74	66,67,70
Gujarat	14	8,59,00	363	18,08,98	377	26,67,98
Haryana	4	2,63,00	48	6,40,50	52	9,03,50
Himachal Pradesh	3	1,60,00	21	1,4270	24	3,02,70
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	39	1,41,40	39	1,41,40
Karnataka	9	7.35,00	265	21,97,80	274	29,32,80
Kerala	8	2,60,00	81	3,16,85	89	5,76,85
Madhya Pradesh	3	2,50,00	113	8,59,79	116	11,09,79
Maharashtra	44	11,79,10	1473	67,92,89	1517	79,71,99
Nagaland	1	25,00	6	93,00	7	11,800
Orissa	10	6,56,70	49	11,23,82,50	59	11,30,39,20
Punjab	9	2,04,00	126	8,59,38	135	10,63,38
Rajasthan	14	4,35,00	116	7,27,60	130	11,62,60
Tamil Nadu	22	23,25,40	273	27,76,40	295	51,01,80
Uttar Pradesh	27	7,33,42	160	13,77,70	187	21,11,12
West Bengal	173	38,39,80	433	25,59,98	606	63,99,78
Chandigarh	5	61,00	77	11,60,10	82	12,21,10
Delhi	52	14,88,25	911	51,08,65	963	65,96,90
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	1,10,00	16	59,00	18	1,69,00
Pondicherry	1	20,00	10	10,400	11	1,24,00
Arunachal Pradesh	1	25,00	7	83,00	8	1,08,00
Meghalaya	..	..	1	200	1	200
Tripura	..	..	1	750	1	750
A&N Island	..	..	..	..	..	..
DN Havely	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mijoram	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	432	1,67,97,67	4862	24,83,66,42	3294	26,51,64,09

Constitution of P&T Welfare Fund

2879. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the department has constituted a P&T Welfare Fund; and

(b) if so, how the fund is financed and for what purposes the fund gives aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The fund is being financed by grants from Central Government; voluntary contributions of employees; funds collected by organising fetes etc.

The fund is being utilised for giving financial assitance to P&T employees and their family members for educational, cultural, artistic, medical and sports purposes. Assistance out of Welfare Fund is also given to the families of deceased P&T employees to meet the immediate requirements.

अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की वरिष्ठता सूची

2880. **श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के समाचार डिवीजन में काम कर रहे अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की जून, 1982 तक एक संयुक्त वरिष्ठता सूची थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वरिष्ठता के आधार पर जब हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों को रिपोर्टर के पद पर पदोन्नत किया जाता है तो उसका नाम वरिष्ठता सूची में से हटा दिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस अनियमितता को रोकने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे): (क) जी, नहीं । स्टेनोग्राफरों (हिन्दी) और स्टेनोग्राफरों (अंग्रेजी) के लिये पदोन्नति के चैनल अलग-अलग हैं । इसलिए इनकी वरीयता सूचियां अलग-अलग रही हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं । वास्तव में वरिष्ठ स्टेनोग्राफर (हिन्दी) रिपोर्टर (अनुश्रवण के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र नहीं हैं क्योंकि रिपोर्टर (अनुश्रवण अंग्रेजी) प्रसारणों के लिये हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Progress in Construction of STPS by N.T.P.C.

2881. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of super thermal power stations by the National Thermal Power Corporation in the Northern region;

(b) the quantum of power allocated to Punjab from these Stations to meet its increasing power needs both in the agricultural and industrial spheres;

(c) whether despite the anticipated Power benefit from the various projects under construction the Punjab State is likely to continue to face acute Power Shortages; and

(d) if so, what further efforts are a foot towards long term and forward planning of power generation projects from which Punjab could get benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is presently setting up Singrauli super thermal power station (2000 MW) and the first stage (1000 MW) of Rihand Super thermal power station for meeting the power requirements of the Northern Region. At Singrauli the first 200 MW unit was synchronised in Feb. 82. Construction activity is in progress for the balance 4 units of 200 MW. Orders for

main plant for the two 500 MW units have already been placed and construction activity for the same has also commenced. NTPC has recently signed a frame contract with Northern Engineering Industry (NEI) of UK for implementing the first stage (1000 MW) of Rihand super thermal power station. Design and other preliminary activities for the project have commenced. The first 500 MW unit of this project is expected to be commissioned during 1987-88.

(b) 200 MW out of the ultimate capacity of 2000 MW of the Singrauli super thermal power station has been allocated to meet the requirements of the Punjab State. No firm allocation has yet been made from the Rihand super thermal power station.

(c) and (d) The total installed capacity of power generation available for meeting the requirements of Punjab at the beginning of the current Five Year Plan was 1536 MW. Out of the projects under execution in the State, a capacity of 672 MW has been scheduled to yield benefits during the current Plan period. A further capacity of 327 MW is also expected to be available from these projects beyond the current plan period. With the projects already under execution and the allocation of power from the Central sector power projects under execution, no problem is anticipated in meeting the power requirements of Punjab fully.

Issue of licences for man-made fibre industry

2882. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences/letters of Intent/Industrial Approvals/exemptions of existing units in the man-made fibre industry sector like the manufacture of caprolactum chips DMT|TPA Plant|Nylon Chord etc., have been issued during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 (up till 30th June 1982);

(b) if so, their particulars the location or expansion of existing units; the capacity the names of the industrial houses granted these licences;

(c) what is the targeted production of manmade fibres and their basic materials like caprolactum chips etc., during the current plan;

(d) whether the produce of Indian Petrochemical Industries is lying unsold in huge quantities is jeopardising the very existing of this public undertakings;

(e) if so, the reasons for licensing further capacity in this sphere in the private sector; and

(f) what steps have been taken to ensure the sale of the products of the Indian Petro-chemical industries Lmited, Baroda?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No.* LT4333/82).

(d) to (f). Out of the Synthetic Fibres and their inter-mediates mentioned in the enclosed statement, IPCL produces DMT only. The stock of DMT with IPCL as on 30th June, 1982 was less than its one month's production. The indigenous demand for DMT being more than its domestic availability the deficit is covered through imports.

Rural electrification schemes in H.P.

2883. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.E.C. has approved the New Mini REC Schemes for rural electrification in Himachal Pradesh for the completion of targets which could not be achieved by the Scheme which have been closed down in Dec. 81—March 82 period;

(b) if so, details of the New Mini Schemes sanctioned district-wise; and

(c) if not ,the likely date by which they would be sanctioned and reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) REC has approved five mini schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 238.445 lakhs during December, 1981 and March, 1982 to cover electrification of 118 villages out of 231 left out villages covered under the schemes originally sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The details of the five schemes referred to in part (a) are shown in the attached Statement.

(c) The State Electricity Board has been advised to formulate schemes to cover electrification of remaining potential left-out villages.

Statement

Statement showing schemes sanctioned by REC during 1982 in Himachal Pradesh to cover left-out villages of the schemes originally sanctioned

Sl. No.	Name of scheme/Block/Tehsil/district	Loan amount sanctioned* (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of left-out villages covered
1	Nurpur (Kangra distt.)	26·525	13
2	Renuwa (Sirmur distt.)	40·606	16
3	Basaar/Sujanpur (Hamirpur distt.)	42·755	17
4	Nahan (Sirmur distt.)	38·666	37
5	Kangra (Kangra distt.)	89·893	35
	TOTAL	238·445	118

*(Loan amount covers electrification of new villages and intensive electrification of some of the already electrified villages).

Special courts for speedy trial of economic Offenders

2884. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be mic offences;

(a) whether his Ministry has requested some States and Union Territory Administrations to set up special courts under their jurisdiction for the speedy trial of economic offences;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have responded to the suggestion of the Centre;

(c) the progress made in those States in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of other States and Union Territories to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):(a) to (d). The Ministry of Home Affairs had requested the following State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to set up special courts for exclusively dealing with economic offences under twelve specified Central Acts, viz., Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, Imports and exports (Central) Act, 1947, Wealth Tax Act, 1957, Income Tax Act, 1961, etc.:

(1) Andhra Pradesh

(2) Bihar

(3) Gujarat

(4) Karnataka
(5) Kerala
(6) Madhya Pradesh
(7) Maharashtra
(8) Orissa
(9) Rajasthan
(10) Tamil Nadu
(11) Uttar Pradesh
(12) West Bengal
(13) Delhi

Six State Governments viz, those of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have already set up special courts for the purpose.

Four State Governments viz, those of Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have agreed in principle to set up Special Courts for economic offences.

The Gujarat and Karnataka Governments and the Delhi Administration are considering the matter in consultation with the concerned High Courts.

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12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): In Bombay, there is a great shortage of X-Ray films. Government must come forward with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me under 377.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हमने भी एक्स-रे फिल्म के शार्ट पर कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I again want to draw your attention to the fact that from the moment we have given the notice of privilege, you have been saying that 'I am giving the ruling tomorrow". Even now, tomorrow is extending further. I only want to know the length of tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I emphatically said 'tomorrow or day after'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Today we were expecting a *suo motu* statement from the Petroleum Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I may inform my hon. friend that I am making a statement tomorrow immediately after the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: You see how important tomorrow is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you give your ruling before or after that statement? We want to discuss the statement of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: As you like. We will do that. I do not think it has got any relevance to the *suo motu* statement. उससे उसका कोई वास्ता नहीं है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, this issue has been debated all over the country. What is the outcome of its fate? We know what is our fate in the country. But we do not know what is our fate in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very much there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will they place the missing file on the Table?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcuta South): We have seen newspaper report about communal riots in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will make a statement tomorrow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: But there should be a discussion on this, the communal riots take place every day.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल भी कहा था और आज भी कह रहा हूं कि जब भी दिल्ली से कोई गड़बड़ का . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िए । और कोई बात ? वह बात एक दफा हो गई है । बैठिए ।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Why are you trying to waste my time?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज 27 तारीख है । पार्लियामेंट 13 तारीख तक है । जब जब इस सदन में मामला उठा पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग का, ड्राउट का, तो आपने कहा कि इस पर डिसकशन होगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is wrong. Hon. Member, you must realise.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ये डिसकशन करने जा रहे हैं ? आपका रूलिंग है कि आप डिसकशन करवाएंगे । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कैसे डिसकशन करवाएंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह आपके हाथ में–बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के हाथ में–सौंप रखा है कि जो प्राएरटी वे फिक्स करेंगे. मैं वही पहले करवा दूंगा । आज बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग है । आप मुझसे बात क्यों करते हैं ? आप वहां बात क्यों नहीं करते ? आप बिना-वजह हाउस का टाइम जाया करते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आनरेबल मेम्बर्ज, मैं आपसे दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं कि या तो कमेटी नहीं बनानी चाहिए और अगर बनानी है, तो उसकी गरिमा को कम नहीं करना चाहिए । मैं कई बार कह चुका हूं कि बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के जो मेम्बर यहां बैठे हैं, वे सब वहां मौजूद होते हैं और बात करते हैं । यहां पर चर्चा करने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मिनिस्टर कन्डीशन लगाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कोई कन्डीशन नहीं मानता । मैं हाउस की कन्डीशन मानता हूं ।

MR. RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is the duty of the Minister to find out time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister's condition is not binding on me .

श्री राम विलास पासवान: टाइम निकलवाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने करना है । आप करवा लीजिए ।

श्री हरिशकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार को आए हुए ढाई बरस हो गये हैं। दिल्ली में इस अरसे में कई बार कम्युनल डिसटर्बेंसिज हो चुके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही बात शुरू कर दी ।

Why do you waste my time? Not allowed.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP (Aonla): The General Secretary of D.K., Shri K. B. Mani has been attacked.... (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAER: Not allowed. These individual cases are not to be taken up. Not allowed.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : गौरक्षणि को इस तरह से पीटा जाए, मैंने 377 में दिया वह भी आप ने एक्सेप्टेव नहीं किया...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. This is not acceptable.

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक दिन और आप से कहा था, मैं आप को एक बड़ी गंभीर सूचना दे रहा हूं, आज मुझे तार मिला है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गंभीर सूचना यहां देने का वक्त नहीं है ।
Not allowed.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आप ने कहा था कि आप डिस्कशन करवाएंगे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काहे का ?

...(व्यवधान)...

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नहीं कहा है । आप बैठिए। आप पूछ लीजिये वाजपेयी जी से ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने कम्यूनल डिस्टर्बेंस पर कहा है, ड्राउट पर कहा है, पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर कहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है तो मैं कब इंकार करता हूं ?

...(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप की जिम्मेदारी है । आज फिर मैं कह रहा हूं कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में जो प्रायरिटी फिक्स करेंगे वहीं मैं यहां करूंगा । फिनिश्ड । बसा हो गया ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : मैं यह कह हफ्ते में दो दो डिस्कशन रखिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टाइम कहां से आएगा ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : मैं यह कह रहा था कि अभी राम विलास जी ने जो सवाल उठाया उस के ऊपर आप ने यह कहा कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी जो तय करेगी वह मैं यहां कहता हूं । मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना यह है कि कई बार का अनुभव यह है कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल बिलकुल आखीरी दिन चले जाते हैं और उन पर कोई बहस नहीं होती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: मैं बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में नहीं हूं, इसलिये मुझे अधिकार है इस बात का कि मैं भी सदन में अपनी बात कहूं । बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बार बार कहा गया है और आप ने भी माना है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब इनकार किया है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आप उस के चेयरमैन हैं । चेयरमैन की हैसियत से मैं आप से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूं कि आप बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में उस पर टाइम दिलवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यादव जी, आप तो समझदार आदमी हैं, इनकार कब है ? या तो कहें कि मैं ओवर रूल करूं उस को तो मैं ओवर रूल कर देता हूं । आज बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में भी बात उठेगी । पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि वह सुओ मोटो बयान दे रहे हैं। उस पर कल हम ने यह भी तय किया है कि डिस्कशन करेंगे । तो उस पर कल यह भी बात आएगी । अब आप देख लीजिए कि कौन विषय पहले लेना है ।

It is left to the Business Advisory Committee to give priority.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : इसीलिए तो मैं सदन में मांग कर रहा हूं कि आप जल्दी टाइम निकालिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या करूं ? मैं तो जितना टाइम होता है उसी में से निकाल सकता हूं । मेरे पास फालतू टाइम कहां से आएगा । टाइम तो आप का है । मेरी जेब में तो टाइम है नहीं । टाइम तो आप इस तरह से जाया करते हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक सप्ताह में दो कराइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और भी काम होने हैं ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के सदस्य हैं उन को यहां सदन में बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है, उन को मना किया जाए । सदन का समय खराब न होने दिया जाए ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, it is only when we demand that they wake up. They themselves should come forward and make a statement. Is it not the duty of the Government to come forward and make the statement.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: They come forward. They have taken note of it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, why ....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : मैंने ध्याणाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है, बंगला देश के अल्पसंख्यकों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहा है उस के बारे में । हम ने आप से निवेदन किया कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर बयान दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर ?

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : बंगला देश के अल्पसंख्यकों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहा है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. This is under consideration. No question. I have not allowed. Mr. Shejwalkar....

मैंने शेजवालकर जी को टाइम दिया है, क्यों नहीं आप उन को बोलने देते ?
Let him speak. Are you much louder than him?

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily wasting the time of the House.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह मामला समय का नहीं है

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed. how can I allow without basis?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह सीरियस मैटर है । दिल्ली के बारे में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: दिल्ली हो या कनपुर हो, उसक फैसला हो गया है । What do you want?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितनी बार कहूं कि स्टेटमेन्ट कर रहे हैं, कर रहे हैं ।
They are making a statement.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : स्टेटमेंट से क्या होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब फिर कैसे होगा ? आप शोर कर लीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आपने डिस्कशन के लिए कहा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों नहीं याद रखते हैं, मुझे क्यों याद दिलाते हैं?
Why don't you remember?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आप गुस्सा क्यों हो रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिए कि आप जिम्मेदार हैं इस बात के लिए ।
You are responsible for it.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कब इनकार करता हूं इसके लिए ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली की स्थिति अलग है । कल मैंने जब दिल्ली के दंगे का मामला उठाया था तो वेंकटसुब्बैया साहब ने बयान दिया था । उन्हें यह भी पता नहीं था कि दिल्ली में कर्फ्यू लगा दिया गया है । उन्होंने कहा कि दफा 144 लगाई गई है—आप रिकार्ड देख लीजिए ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I said that Section 144 had been imposed. When I said that Section 144 had been imposed, I was on the right wicket. Subsequently the situation became tense and then curfew was imposed.

**Not recorded.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have given a notice under Rule 184. You have not allowed it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं नहीं चाहता कि दिल्ली में किसी तरह की भावनाएं भड़कें लेकिन दिल्ली में असेम्बली नहीं है, दिल्ली के मामलों पर कहां चर्चा होगी ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let the House know the latest position. What is the latest position?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर पहले दिन ही कर्फ्यू लगा दिया जाता तो शायद दूसरे दिन हालत नहीं बिगड़ती ।

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार (पाटन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों के सम्मान की रक्षा करना आपकी जिम्मेदारी है । मैंने पहले भी विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का प्रश्न उठाया था.. (**व्यवधान**)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded without my permission. Mr. Faleiro

(*Interruption*)**

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I call the attention of.. (*Interruption*)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): May I reply?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have yet to put my Calling Attention.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Shri Shejwalkar.

...(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भले आदमी को बोलने दें, तो वह बोले । वे बेचारे क्या करें ।

श्री एन. के. शेजवलकर (ग्वालियर) : इसका मतलब यह है कि आप मुझे एलाउ नहीं करेंगे ।

...(**व्यवधान**)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, you called my name and I have been standing for the last few minutes.. (*Interruptions*).

Yesterday, I raised a point regarding telephones. I wrote you a letter also and in reply I received a letter from the Secretary that the matter would be reported to you. The letter is here with me, and it says that the matter would be reported to you .On that account again, I have given notice of an adjournment motion. Please tell us what we should do. How should we raise this point? The telephones are out of order. After all what should be done? Are you so helpless in this matter? Is this House so helpless?...(*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर तो दिया और अब

**Not recorded.

इस प्वाइंट को उठाने में क्या कसर रह गई ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER. आप बैठ जाइए । आपके हित में नहीं है ।

You are not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.
आप बैठ जाइए ।

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER हद होती है, किसी बात की । हद से निकलना अच्छा होता--अति सर्वत्रवर्जते । आप बैठ जाइए । मैं मैं आपके लिए कानून नहीं तोड़ सकता हूं ।

I cannot break a rule for you.

*(Interruptions)***

आप के शोर करने से कोई बात नहीं बनती है ।

MR. SPEAKER: If anybody speaks without my permission, that is not to be recorded.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : मैं इसके विरोध में वाक-आउट करता हूं

12.20 hrs.

(Shri Jaypal Singh Kashyap *then left the House*).

*(Interruptions)***

(Shri R. N. Rakesh then left the House)

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INDEFINITE DETENTION OF UNDERTRIALS IN JAILS

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported indefinite detention in jails of a large number of undertrial prisoners despite the directives of the Supreme Court in the matter and deaths of many of them and action taken by the Government in regard thereto."

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Sir, The Government are aware that in some cases the undertrial prisoners remain in jails for long periods. The delay in completion of trials of the undertrial prisoners is due to such factors as delays in investigation of cases and delays in trial in courts because of difficulty in the conducting of identification proceedings of persons and property, non-availability of withnesses, inability on the part of some accused persons to funish bail, adjournment of cases sought by the concerned parties and heavy work-load with courts.

2. Government of India have taken several steps to ensure that the undertrial prisoners are not subjected to long detention in jails. All States and Union territories have been advised to examine the cases of undertrial prisoners in the light of the directions given by the Supreme Court from time to time and to specifically ensure that:

(a) Undertrials who are in detention for periods more than the sentence that

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**Not recorded.

can be awarded in case of conviction, should be released forthwith as such detention was illegal and violated Article 21 of the Constitution;

(b) All undertrial prisoners who are charged with bailable offences but who are still in jails presumably because no application for bail has been made on their behalf or because they are so poor that they are not able to furnish bail, should be considered for release on personal bond; and

(c) Undertrial prisoners who have suffered incarceration exceeding half of the maximum punishment that can be awarded by the Court, might be considered for release on personal bonds and counsel be made available to them.

3. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to set up district and State level Committees to review the cases of undertrial prisoners in jails periodically and to appoint part-time or while-time law officers to give legal assistance to poor and indigent prisoners.

4. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 78th Report, certain proposals are under consideration of Government of India for liberalisation of bail provisions in respect of undertrial prisoners.

5. Financial assistance out of the grant of about Rs. 24 crores recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission is being given to 15 States for the establishment of additional crimanal and civil courts over a period of 5 years i.e. 1979—84.

6. All the State Governments and Union territory Administrations have repeatedly been advised to strictly adhere to the limitation of time for investigation and inquiry as laid down in various provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 with a view to ensuring timely completion of investigation and inquiry.

7. In regard to the death of undertrial prisoners in jails, it may be mentioned that the subject "Prisons" is included in the State list. Administration and maintenance of prisons is, therefore, the responsibility of the State Goverments and Union territory Administrations. The State Jail Manuals require that the cause of the death of a prisoner should be properly established, and in case of any unnatural death, a thorough enquiry should be instituted.

8. I assure the House that Government are fully aware of the problem concerning undertrial prisoners in various States and are taking all possible steps to deal with them.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we can see here from paragraph 2 that the Government is seized of the problem and that it contemplates some specific measures to meet the situation. I would, however, say that the Government has very much played down the seriousness of the situation as the very first opening sentence of the Statement shows. It says:

"The Government are aware that in some cases the under-trial persons remained in jail for long periods."

It is really an understatement when we are referring in this Calling Attention to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court and to the stand taken by the Supreme Court and to the revelations which have been made by the Supreme Court

Sir. the Supreme Court last month freed eight prisoners who had been in jail for 27 years.

AN HON. MEMBER: Shame.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: These people have been kept as under-trials for twenty-seven years. The trial had begun some time in 1948 and they were sent to jail pending their trial. And till now their trial has not been completed. In the meanwhile these people remained in jail. The situation disclosed is so gruesome that out of these eight people, which the Supreme Court directed for immediate release on 13th May, one person was not even held guilty. This gentleman was Gulam Jileni. It was revealed in the Supreme

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Court that Gulam Jileni was not charged with any offence. He was lodged in the Hazaribagh Jail under an order of the Sub-divisional Officer on March 25, 1968. And this man had been kept in jail up till now since 1968 without any charge for an offence. He has been released only now by an order of the Court.

Sir, I also draw the attention of the Government to the fact that arises because of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court. Sir, the Supreme Court has left open the question whether these prisoners were entitled to compensation from the Government for their illegal detention in contravention of Article 21 of the Constitution.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: We all support it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: For decades these people had been in jail. Now that the Supreme Court has freed them, after their detention for 27 years, I would say that is not the end of it. I am not taking the case exhaustively. It is just an illustration. In Patna, again last month, one man was found to be in Jail for 37 years. For 37 years one person by name Barkuhobar was in prison. He has been in prison. He first figured in a sessions trial in 1945. This man came in 1945; and after that, when the trial began, he was sent to jail and then everybody forgot about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Had this man been in Government service, he would have retired.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes, Sir; he would have retired and would have been entitled to pension.

Most of these people with long decades in jail have turned instance. They are no more in possession of their senses. They are just the residue; they have some vestiges of humanness in them. They are human wrecks, absolutely.

I am illustrating some of the cases at random, from different parts of the country. Mr. Gambhir, a Maharashtra villager, was in a death cell. He was accused of murder. For over three years he was evading the hangman's noose. In May, the Supreme Court set him free from this charge, and saved him from the hangman's noose. The Supreme Court called him—I quote: "He was an honourable citizen", and there was really no substance at all in the allegations against him. Yet this man was in the death cell for three years. This is a very serious situation. To this problem, the Government must address itself.

My first question to the hon. Minister is this. This question of under-trial prisoners has been raised in this House and in the other House on so many occasions. Have Government collected the figures? Unless they know the size of the problem, it will be difficult to find a solution. What are the figures, State-wise and Union Territory-wise? It is a State subject. I can understand it. Is the Government going to do anything in this regard, and issue directives? What is the total number, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

Another very ghastly situation which is a gruesome problem has also arisen. It concerns the child offenders. It is about the children who are put in jails. It came before the Supreme Court. A child of ten years was found travelling without tocket in the train. He was put in jail. What is really sordid and tragic about it is that he was submitted to all types of assaults and offences by the jail authorities and other prisoners—so sordid that one cannot describe them.

The justification for this state of affairs given generally is that the State Governments do not have Remand Homes for children. It is important that so far as children are concerned, jails should not be schools of criminality, or schools for criminals. Sir, you will understand—you have experience and you know—that if a child is put in jail, he is not going to improve. He is going to come out of it

worse. If he was originally guilty of travelling without ticket, when he comes out of jail, he is going to be a criminal.

These children are subjected to all types of sexual abuses and other assaults in jail. Has the Government a plan to increase the number of Remand Homes, and of separate jails which are essentially meant for children?

The Calling Attention also refers to the matter of deaths of many of the under-trial prisoners in jail. There have been many such cases which have been reported. I would like, particularly, to advert to cases which have been happening in Tripura and which have been reported in the National Press and also in the Press of that State. For instance, in Tripura there is the major local daily "Dainik Samvad", which has given photographic evidence. It has been published with photographs illustrating how a person; one particular gentleman, Upendra Bhowmik, was muredred by the jail authorities. That is the indictment. He was murdered by the jail authorities and the post-morterm reveals the injuries on his body; and the case was there in the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate in Agartala; and the Magistrate directed that his paricular jailer should be transferred from that jail; he should be transferred from that jail, Agartala Central Jail so that the enquiry may be fair. But the Government of Tripura did not accept this; and they have been delaying it; they are taking steps to delay this and to maintain the same people who are indicted of this offence of murder of one of these men in the same jail.

Now the question of death in jails is not limited to a particular State, but what really shocks one is the situation in which the State Government tries in a manner which appears to shield the person; and in this particular case, I would like to know what the Government of India has done about this matter; whether the Government has facts about this particular case and about other cases which have been happening in Tripura. There have been cases of rape and murder inside the jail with an accurate eye-witness account, medical report and all the statements. All this has been published by this newspaper, daily newspaper, *Dainik Sambad* from Agartala; and rather than taking action against the people who are guilty in the jails, what is shoking is that Tripura Government has been harassing this newspaper by refusing them advertisements, stopping subsription; and this paper has actually complained to the Press Council, I understand. I have also complained to the Press Council in this regard. I want to know whether the Government will enquire into the state of affairs and take necessary steps which are available to the Government in this regard.

For quit some time, we have been hearing of a committee which was constituted by the Government of India, a committee for jail Reforms. The conditions in jail—this is known to everybody and also to the Government—are far from good; and therefore this Committee for Jail Reforms was appointed. The hon. Minister had told us some time back, some time around March that the Jail Reforms Committee had submitted an interim report to the Home Minister; the former Home Minister, Shri Zail Singh had told the Lok Sabha at that time this this report had been submitted. I would like to know what are the recommendations of this report and the action taken by the Government in this regard? These are only few questions on which I would ask the Government to kindly give us specific and comprehensive replies.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I think in my main statement I have already said that we do not complie all of these figures because this is a State subject, and this is the responsibility of the State Government ; but they have their own difficulties because of various facts and figures they have to collect from different jails in their own State. So, naturally, it takes a little time. But, whatever facts I have I would like to share them with the House so that the House may benefit from them, from all these figures. About the number of under-trials in different prisons in the country,—that was the question I believe you have put to me—I have all these

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

figures with me for that period; the latest figure up to 30-6-1981; I have with me the total figures of that period, so far as the report availabe with us is concerned, relating to all the States and the Union Territories all the States and Union Territories have given their figures. These are the total figures regarding under trial pri- to read it. For Andhra Pradesh, it is 93,311 and if you want State-wise. you will have to give me a little time because I have to read it. For Andhra Pradesh, it is 2,414 for Assam, it is 2,795; for Bihar, it is 17,514 for Gujrat, 1703. For Haryana this figure is 1,269, Should I give all these details?

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes, yes, we want the State-wise figures.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The figures are as under:

Himachal Pradesh	127
Jammu & Kashmir	355
Karnataka	2,378
Kerala	1143
Madhya Pradesh	8553
Maharastra	6330
Manipur	429
Meghalalaya	172
Nagaland	219
Orissa	3765
Punjab	2867
Rajasthan	3130
Sikkim	37
Tamil Nadu	8138
Tripura	332
Uttar Pradesh	17822
West Bengal	8216
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9
Arunachal Pradesh	166
Chandihgarh	1037
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4
Delhi	2052
Goa, Daman & Diu	89
Lakshadweep	Nil
Mizoram	199
Pondicherry	46

These are the State-wise figures.

So far as the deaths of under trial prisoners in different States are concerned, they are also available. I can give them also, State-wise.

Information regarding the number of under-trial prisoners who died in jail between the period January 1981 and March 31, 1982, is now available from 28 States and Union Territories. As I have said, we have still not received the information from Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, and Madhya Pradesh which have not sent the report so far. Twelve States, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Havell, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pandicherry have reported that no under-trial prisoner died in Jail. In the remaining 16 States including the Union Territory of Delhi, 189 deaths took place during this period, including the up to date figures for Delhi. These are the under trial deaths.

Regarding Tripura, one fact my friend has mentioned. I think we have also taken up the matter with the State Government of Tripura. There were reports in some newspapers about the gang rape of a woman,Anjali by three wardens of one jail in April 1982. As per the report from the State Government, dated 29th June 1982, a writ petition has been field in the Supreme Court by the Member-Secretary of the Legal Aid Committee on the basis of the news in the *Hindustan Times*. The Court fixed July 19, 1982 for hearing, the State Government are making appearance in the Court. A further report from the State Government is still awaited.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): One hundred and eightynine people died in jails !

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: These are the figures. Now, regarding delinquent children about whom he made a suggestion, we have also repeatedly taken up the matter with the State Governments. Many of the State Governments have no separate jails for these children. But where ever available they are put in different jails and institutions. But where there is no such provision, necessarily, they have to be kept in the same jail. But they have been segregated and kept separately. We have given instructions to the State Governments and referred the matter to them.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Since when

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We have to get the information from them.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What about jail reforms?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: As I have already said in this House as well as in the other House the Mulla Committee has given an interim report. That is mainly on Tihar Jail. Some of the recommendations made in that report are in the process of implementation. In fact, some of them have already been implemented.

The first recommendation is about the increase in the number of jails in Delhi. In order to reduce the congestion in the jail a plan scheme for providing additional accommodation for 300 prisoners for camp jail in phase II has been approved and a sum of Rs. 99,37,972|- has been sanctioned under the Plan scheme. Rs. 46 lakhs under the Plan schesme has also been sanctioned for the trifurcation of Central Jail, Tihar. Land measuring 78.62 acres ha salready been acquired at Shahdara and estimate for construction of boundary wall of 16 ft. is being prepared by the PWD.

Another recommendation was about the transfer of prisoners sentenced to 3 years and above to other jails. Here also, arrangements have been made with Haryana Government for transfering the prisoners. As a result, 158 prisoners have been transferred to Ambala and Bhiwani Jails.

The third recommendation was about transfer of lunatics to Shahdara Hospital for Mental Diseases. The bunaties who are non-criminal in nature have been transferred to Mental Hospital, Shahadra from Tihar Jail. A Board under the Chairmanship of Deputy Inspector General (Prisoners) Delhi has been constituted to review the cases of Junatic prisoners in Central Jail, Tihar. It consists of Superintendent, Medical Officer, Central Jail, Tihar as members.

Another important recommendation was about segragation of undertrials and short-term convicts, adolscent offenders and women prisoners. In order to segregate the hardened criminals and undertrials a plan scheme for trifurcation of Central Jail, Tihar has been approved. PWD has also started construction work which is likely to be completed by 31-3-1983. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the year 1982-83.

Another recommendation was about free legal aid to indigent prisoners and a scheme of continuous review of undertrials cases. A scheme to give free legal aid to the poor persons has been prepared by the Law Department of Delhi Administration and is being implemented for the prisoners also.

There is another recommendation about strengthening of the headquarters staff and appointment of a whole time DIG (Prisoners). A post of DIG (Prisons) in the senior scale of IAS i.e. Rs. 1200 2000 with special pay of Rs. 150/- p.m. has been created and filled up.

Like this, there are several other recommendations. They are being actively considered and implemented.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं 19 तारीख की राज्य सभा की डिबेट को देख रहा था लगता है कि एक बना बनाया जवाब रहता है, एक शब्द भी इधर उधर नहीं होता । राज्य सभा में जो जवाब दिया होगा तो निश्चित रूप स राज्य सभा के डिस्कशन के बाद सुझाव आये होंगे, बहुत सारी बातें आयी होंगी, लेकिन मैंने देखा एक शब्द भी हेरफेर नहीं हुआ है जो राज्य सभा में इन्होंने जवाब दिया है । . . .

श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर: फैक्ट्स दिए हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: फैक्ट्स तो हैं, लेकिन बाद में सदस्यों ने और फैक्ट्स वहां जोड़े हैं । तो मंत्री महोदय, थोड़ा बहुत दिमाग खोल कर आपको रखना चाहिये, और नई बातों को जोड़ कर देना चाहिये ।

श्री कमल नाथ झा (सहरसा): आप तो फंसा रहे हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: कमल नाथ जी, आप तो बहुत बार जेल जा चुके हैं । . . मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसको आप पढ़ रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Paswanji knows mind-reading also. You have understood that he has not come out with open mind. Therefore, you know mind-reading.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): He will open his mind.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हवाला देते हुए कहा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि जो विचाराधीन कैदी उस सजा से अधिक अवधि के लिये बन्द हैं, उन्हें दोषी सिद्ध के मामले में दी जा सकती है, उन्हें तुरन्त रिहा किया जाए । क्योंकि इस तरह की नजरबन्दी अवैध है ।

मैं आपका ध्यान कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 21 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं, इसमें लिखा है ।

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

अभी हमारे माननीय साथी ने पटना का हवाला देते हुए कहा कि 37 साल से एक आदमी जेल में है । पहले जेल में कौन जाता है? 90 परसेंट लोग वैसे होते हैं जो गरीब हैं, उनको कोई देखने-सुनने वाला नहीं हैं, फिर कहीं भी क्राइम हुआ, उसको पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया सिर्फ खाना-पूर्ति के लिये । मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक किताब लिखकर गृह-मंत्री को भेजी है, स्पीकर साहब को भेजी है । हमने बताया कि हम मुजफ्फरपुर जेल में थे । वहां हमने देखा कि हम लोगों के सामने ही रात को 9 बजे डकैती करने वाले कैदी को छोड़ दिया जाता था और 4 बजे सवेरे डकैती करवाकर उसको फिर बन्द कर दिया जाता था । डकैती तो हुई, लेकिन डकैती करने वाला जेल में बन्द है । उसकी जगह किस को ही पकड़ा जायेगा? उसकी जगह किसी निर्दोष आदमी को ही पकड़ा जायेगा । पुलिस भी जानती है इसे और जेल अथौरिटीज भी जानती हैं। उस निर्दोष आदमी पर जेल में यातनाएं भी होंगी और वह कैदी 37, 38 साल जेल में भी बंद होगा । जितने भी कैदी जेलों में जाते हैं, उनमें 90 परसेंट फर्स्ट टाइम निर्दोष जाते हैं।

दिल्ली का मामला है, किस को मालूम नहीं है कि थानों की नीलामी होती है। किस थाने में कौन अफसर जायेगा, कौन एस. पी. एस, एच. ओ. जायेगा उसके लिये दाम बोला जाता है । क्यों क्रिमिनल थाने में अफसर जाना चाहते हैं, जब मालूम है कि क्रिमिनल एरिया है तो डर लगना चाहिए, लेकिन नहीं, वह जानते हैं कि अधिक हत्याएं और डकैती होंगी तो अधिक पैसा मिलेगा, इसलिये वहां जाते हैं ।

हमारी मान्यता यही है कि जो जेल में पहले लोग जाते हैं, प्रायः निर्दोष होते हैं। 1970 में आंदोलन के सिलसिले में भागलपुर कैम्प जेल में था । बिहार में वक्सर

के बाद उसी जेल का स्थान है, वहां दो बार गोली चल चुकी है । उस कैम्प जेल में एक डोम था, उसको सब हिटलर हिटलर कहते थे । मैंने उस हिटलर से पूछा कि तुम किस केस में बन्द हो तो उसने कहा कि हुजूर 109 या 110 में बन्द हूं । मैंने कहा कि कितने दिन से बन्द हो तो उसने कहा कि 14 साल से बन्द हूं । मैंने कहा कि क्यों बन्द हो तो उसने कहा कि एक बार शुरू में आया था, 2 साल के बाद जेल से निकल गया । जब मैं निकल गया तो जेल में हैजा फैल गया क्योंकि वहां पाखाना साफ करने वाला नहीं था । पुलिस ने कहा कि हिटलर को पकड़कर जेल में रखो । जब तक पाखाना रहेगा, हिटलर यहां सड़ता रहेगा ।

मैं इसमें कास्ट सिस्टम नहीं जोड़ना चाहता हूं लेकिन जेल के आंकड़े आप देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि जेल में कौन सड़ रहा है ? जिसकी कोई एप्रीच नहीं है, एक बार पकड़ा गया तो फिर जेल में ही रहेगा । मंत्री महोदय क्या इस बात को नहीं जानते हैं । मंत्री आज बने हैं, इसके पहले राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता रहे होंगे, इनको अपने घर का गांव का क्या मालूम नहीं है कि पुलिस कैसे फंसाती है ? हम सब को मालूम है कि पुलिस कैसे फंसाती है । एक जगह कोई फंस गया, उसको पकड़कर बन्द करना है, 10 जगह का केस उस पर लगाया जाएगा ।

अभी मैं कांस्टीटुएन्सी में गया था । मालूम हुआ कि एक हरिजन को गांव में नौकरी नहीं मिली थी, वह पंजाब चला गया वहां मालिक से झगड़ा हुआ, कपूरथला में एक राइस मिल है, उसमें उसको मर्डर के केस में फंसा दिया गया । जो 5 रुपये दिन की मजदूरी नहीं कर सकता है, वह जेल में बन्द है, उसको छुड़ाने वाला कौन है ? मैंने इस बारे में होमिमिनिस्टर को लिखा है । कोई उसे देखने वाला नहीं है । वह जिन्दगी भर जेल में ही सड़ता रहेगा । उसे कोर्ट प्रासेस का, कोर्ट के तरीकों का, पता नहीं है । कोई उसकी जमानत नहीं लेगा । उसके पास पैसा नहीं है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी रूलिंग में कहा है कि धारा 107 के अधीन जिस आदमी को छः महीने या एक साल की सजा होनी है, उसे नौ दस साल तक जेल में सड़ते रहने का क्या औचित्य है ।

माया मैगजिन में जेलों की स्थिति के बारे में लिखा है :-

"पीलीभीत के एक सम्पन्न परिवार के सदस्य हरवंश सिंह तथा उसके साथी जीत सिंह को 4 व्यक्तियों की हत्या के आरोप में 24 सितम्बर, 1973 को पीलीभीत के अतिरिक्त जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश ने मृत्युदंड दिया। उच्च न्यायालय ने अभियुक्तों की अपील खारिज कर सत्र न्यायाधीश के फैसले को बरकरार रखा । सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 16 अक्तूबर, 1978 तथा राष्ट्रपति ने 8 नवम्बर, 1978 को फांसी की सजा की संस्तुति कर दी । उसके बाद दोनों की ओर से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में पुनर्विचार याचिका दाखिल की गयी, जिसे 23 जुलाई, 80 को रद्द कर फांसी पर लटकाये जाने का आदेश किया गया।

यह आदेश किन्हीं कारणों से जेल विभाग में ही दबा पड़ा रहा । बाद में 28 सितम्बर, 1981 का दिन दोनों को फांसी पर लटकाने के लिए निश्चित हुआ। जब यह आदेश बरेली केन्द्रीय कारागार, जहां दोनों बन्द थे, पहुंचा, तो जेल अधीक्षक ने नियमानुसार फांसी की सजा देने वाली अदालत से वारंट भेजने को कहा कहते हैं, हरवंश सिंह के परिवार वालों ने अदालत के कर्मचारियों को मिला लिया । वहां से केवल जीत सिंह का ही वारंट आया और 28 सितम्बर, 1981 की सुबह जीत सिंह को फांसी पर चढ़ा दिया गया ।

अदालत से हरवंश का वारट एक सप्ताह बाद 6 अक्तूबर 1981 को जब बरेली जेल पहुंचा, तो अधिकारियों न सरकार से फांसी की नई तिथि निर्धारित करने का अनुरोध किया ।

जब तक सरकार नयी तिथि सूचित करती, इस बीच हरवंश सिंह के परिवार वालों ने एक बार पुनः सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में याचिका दायर कर दी । इस बार उसकी याचिका का आधार फेडरल कोर्ट का एक निर्णय था, जिसके अनुसार

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

यदि किसी व्यक्ति को मृत्युदण्ड के अंतिम आदेश के एक वर्ष के भीतर फांसी पर लटकाया नहीं जाता है, तो फिर उस व्यक्ति को फांसी नहीं दी जा सकती।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश वाई. वी. चन्द्रचूड़ की अध्यक्षता में गठित 3 सदस्यीय पीठ ने 21 अक्तूबर, 1981 को इस याचिका पर प्रारम्भिक सुनवाई की और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, सेशन न्यायाधीश पीलीभीत तथा सेंट्रल जेल, बरेली को नोटिस जारी कर फैसला होने तक उसकी फांसी स्थागित कर दी ।

यह जीत सिंह का दुर्भाग्य था कि वह और उसके परिवार वाले गरीब थे, नहीं तो क्या कारण था कि हरवंश का सह-अभियुक्त होते हुए वह तो फांसी पर चढ़ गया और मुख्य अभियुक्त की फांसी टल गई ।''

पैसे और न्याय का एक दूसरे के साथ कितना मेल है, यह हम भलीभांति जानते हैं । इस मामले का एक पहलू तो यह है कि लोग कैसे जेल के भीतर जाते हैं और दूसरा यह कि जेल के अन्दर भी डिस-क्रिमिनेशन है । हर जेल में दस पांच दलाल लोग होते हैं, जो पैसा ले कर कोई भी काम कर देते हैं। मुझे बताया गया कि मुजफ्फरपुर जेल में एक कैदी ने दो साल में दो ट्रक खरीद लिए ।

विचाराधीन कैदी को--हम उसे बेचारा-अधीन कैदी कहते हैं, हैल्पलेस कैदी -- हर एक चीज के लिये घूस देनी पड़ती है । मैं जेल में कैदियों के सोने की व्यवस्था का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । मंत्री महोदय ने बिहार, उड़ीसा, आंध्र प्रदेश आदि राज्यों में अंडरट्रायल प्रिजनर्ज की संख्या बताई है । मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर जेलों में कैदियों को रखने के लिये कैपेसिटी कितनी है । स्थिति यह है कि जहां 500 कैदियों की कैपेसिटी है, वहां 1500 कैदी रखे जाते हैं । जब मैंने पूछा कि आप लोग कैसे सोते हो, तो मुझे बताया गया कि शिफ्ट-वाइज सोते हैं । 12 बजे रात से 1 बजे रात तक एक शिफ्ट है और 1 बजे से 2 बजे तक दूसरी शिफ्ट है, कुछ लोग सोते हैं, तो दूसरे बैठे रहते हैं। सोने की सुविधा पाने के लिये घूस देनी पड़ती है । अगर कोई पैसा देगा, तो उसे सोने की जगह मिलेगी । नहीं तो बैठने की भी जगह नहीं है । सोने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए उसको बैठने की भी जगह नहीं है । जेल के अन्दर सब से बड़े दुर्भाग्य की चीज है जहां किसी भी इन्सान का रोंया कांप जाता है, जहां आप रोने लगेंगे, वह यह कि कैसे बेचारा जेल गया, कैसे उसको यातना दी गई, कैसे उस के हाथ पांव तोड़े गए। उन लोगों ने एक नया मेथड शुरू किया है । गोली मारने का या उत्तर प्रदेश में फेक एनकाउन्टर के नाम पर गोली मारने का तरीका वह ज्यादा बेहतर है बनिस्बत इसके क्योंकि उस में तो आप निर्दोष आदमी को सीधे गोली मार देते हैं लेकिन यहां बेचारे को बंद करके सोने नहीं दिया जाता है, खाने के नाम पर कंकड़ पत्थर दिया जाता है, 21 जुलाई के डा. ए. यू. आजमी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में इन्होंने कहा है तिहाड़ जेल के सम्बन्ध में कि पूरे केन्द्रीय जेल में 1379 विचाराधीन कैदी हैं और कैम्प जेल तिहाड़ में 518 विचाराधीन कैदी हैं । उनके कैद की अवधि 28-2-79 से आगे की है, अर्थात् उससे पहले से वे लोग जेल में रहते आ रहे हैं । इसी में इन्होंने कहा है कि क्या क्या जेल के अन्दर फैसिलिटीज दी जाती हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि यदि कोई इसको देख ले तो यही कहेगा कि जेल स्वर्ग है । इनके अनुसार जेल में क्या है कि कैदियों के लिये अच्छा से अच्छा पानी, भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में उप-महानिरीक्षक की नियुक्ति, सभी वार्डों में बिजली पंखे, केन्द्रीय जेल तिहाड़, नई दिल्ली में कैदियों के लिए टेलीविजन सेट, पुस्तकालय, कैंटीन, यह सब हम लोग पढ़ते-पढ़ते थक गए । एक्ट अलग होता है, फैक्ट अलग है । सभी जेलों में यही होता है । जेल का जो मैन्युअल है, उसके मैन्युअल को कोई देखे तो फर्स्ट क्लास का जो कैदी होता है उसके लिये नाश्ते में दो आना अभी भी लिखा हुआ है । अंग्रेज के जमाने की जेल, अंग्रेज के जमाने का जेलर और अंग्रेजी जमाने का जेल मैन्युयल और उसकी यदि डायट को देखें तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि जैसे सौ विघे

का जोतदार भी उतना बढ़िया खाना नहीं खा सकता, लेकिन जेल में क्या होता है– सारा का सारा खाना, सारा का सारा तेल, सारी की सारी चीज बाहर की बाहर ब्लैक में चली जाती है। उसमें सब का शेयर बंधा हुआ है। मैं मिनिस्टर का नाम नहीं लूंगा। लेकिन स्टेट की आप जांच करवाइये, मिनिस्टर से ले कर नीचे को जो हैड कांस्टेबल और जमादार हैं, यहां से वहां तक, सबका शेयर बंधा हुआ है। मैंने मुजफ्फरपुर जेल के बारे में कहा, शंकर सिंह वहां पर एक जमादार है, उसके घर में रेड किया गया, डकैती का सामान वहां पकड़ा गया। वहां जेल के अन्दर हाई स्कूल चलता है। लेकिन हाई स्कूल के नाम पर क्या होता है? वहां पर वह करप्शन का अड्डा बना हुआ है, छोटे-छोटे बच्चों के साथ वहां बलात्कार होता है। वहां एक सत्यनारायण सिंह हैड-मास्टर है, मैंने लिखा उनके बारे में। दूसरे कर्मचारियों का ट्रांसफर हो गया, लेकिन मैंने वहां जा कर देखा तो पता लगा कि यह दोनों जो मुख्य अभियुक्त हैं वह वहीं के वहीं बने हुये हैं और आज से नहीं, बाबा आदम के जमाने से बने हुए हैं और रिटायर भी वहीं से होंगे।

जेल में जो कैदी हैं उनको खाने को नहीं मिलता है। उन्होंने बताया कि कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं इन्होंने कहा है कि तिहाड़ जेल में जिन कैदियों की मृत्यु हुई है सबकी मृत्यु का कारण क्या रहा है। इन्होंने कहा कि किसी को बीमारी थी, किसी को कुछ था, किसी को कुछ था। लेकिन यह बात नहीं होती है। मंत्री महोदय जरा मानवता की दृष्टि से देखें। वह उस परिवार से आए हैं जो गरीब परिवार है। जेल में सांप छोड़ा जाता है कैदियों को मारने के लिये क्योंकि जेल एथारिटी कहीं फंसे नहीं मारने या गोली चलाने के जुर्म में, इसलिये जेल की सेल में सांप को छोड़ दिया जायेगा और सवेरे कह दिया जाएगा कि जेल में सांप निकला था और सांप ने काट लिया इसलिए उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। कैदियों को मारते-मारते मार दिया जाता है, और लिख दिया जाता है कि इस की नेचुरल डैथ है। जेल का जो डायट है, उसके लिए जो दवा दारू है वह अगर उसको मिल जाये जो कैदी है, तो अवाभाविक मोत उसकी नहीं हो सकती। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि जेल में रहने के लिए, कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं सोने के लिए, पानी के लिए, खाने के लिए, किसी चीज के लिए प्रबन्ध नहीं है। ठीक है आपने उस को बन्द कर दिया है लेकिन आपको यह राइट नहीं है कि जेल मे ले जा कर आप किसी का जीवन ले लें। आप होम मिनिस्टर हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस कस्टडी में कैदी क्यों मरते हैं? आपने कैदी पकड़ा, उसको आप कानून के सुपुर्द कीजिये लेकिन पुलिस एथारिटीज उसको थाने पर ही मार देती है। दूसरी बात यह है कि इस प्रकार से मरने वालों में सभी गरीब-गुरबा लोग ही होते हैं। अभी चार दिन पहले ही मुझे बतलाया गया कि लोग पुलिस को दो सौ रुपये देते हैं और कहते हैं कि इस आदमी के हाथ-पैर तोड़ कर निकम्मा बना दो। पुलिस के पास इतनी पावर्स हैं कि वह किसी भी निर्दोष आदमी को, उसके हाथ-पैर तोड़ कर निकम्मा बना देती है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा है उससे ज्यादा सुप्रीम कोर्ट और कुछ कर नहीं सकती। इसके लिए मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने सबसे बड़ा मानवता का दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। उन्होंने साफ लिखा है कि इस प्रकार की नजरबन्दी अवैध है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके पास भी कुछ मानवता का दृष्टिकोण है या नहीं? आपने अपने बयान में कहा है :

> "मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों में विचारणाधीन कैदियों से संबंधित समस्याओं से पूर्णरूप से अवगत है और उनके सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई करने के लिये सभी सम्भव उपाय कर रही है।"

मैं समझता हूं मंत्री जी को यहां सदन में कह देना चाहिये कि वे दो-तीन महीने में सभी जगहों की लिस्ट बनवा लेंगे कि कितने लोग किस केस में बन्द हैं, जो उसकी अधिकतम सजा की अवधि को पार कर गए हैं

और उनको छोड़ दिया जाएगा । इससे जेलों पर जो लोड है वह भी कम होगा और अनने-सेसरीली किसी को बन्द नहीं रखा जायेगा।

जेलों में जाने के बाद कैदियों को जो यातनाएं दी जाती हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में मुल्ला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है । **(व्यवधान)** मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कम से कम मानवता के नाते आप इतना न्याय कीजिये कि किसी उपराध के लिए जो अधिकतम सजा निर्धारित हो उससे अधिक समय तक किसी को नजरबंद न किया जाए। मैं समझता हूं इस सम्बंध में आप यहां पर किसी तिथि की घोषणा कीजिये कब तक आप ऐसी लिस्ट बनवा लेंगे और उनको छोड़ दिया जायेगा । आप गृह मंत्रालय के सर्वोच्च पद पर हैं, क्या आप इस सदन को विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि निदोंष लोगों को जेलों में बन्द नहीं किया जायेगा और जेलों में जाने के बाद जो कैदियों को यातनायें देकर बेमौत मारा जाता है उसको रोका जायेगा ?

13.00 hrs.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I do not think my friend has put very many questions. I will answer other points later. The main point is whether the various State Governments are implementing the Supreme Court's directives or not.

I have already assured the House that we have asked the various State Governments to implement the various directives which have come from Supreme Court from time to time.

I have told the Hon. House that it is because of the efforts of the Government and also because of the directives of the Supreme Court that the number of under-trial prisoners for more than three years has been gradually coming down Examples are:

Year	No. of under-trial prisoners for more than three years
Up to 1979 . . .	1,730
Up to 30-6-1980 . .	1,467
Up to 31-12-1980 . .	1,301

We get this information from the State Governments. The various State Governments are the sources of supply of information to us.

The latest figure we have as on 30-6-1981 of the under-trial prisoners of more than three years in all Jails in the country is 1,264.

Thus, you will see that the number of under-trial prisoners suffering detention for more than three years has been going down.

This is only because of the efforts of the Government of India and of our communication with the various State Governments and also because of the directives of the Supreme Court from time to time.

So, these figures are coming down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are charge-sheets not framed for three years? Why should they be kept as undertrials for three years in various jails?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: If you give me any particular instance, I will try to collect it and give it to the House. Offhand, it is not possible for me to give.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आपने कहा है कि तिहाड़ जेल में तीन साल से अधिक अवधि के 518 लोग हैं ।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: This is the only question you have put. It is not

that the capacity of jails throughout the country, if you take the overall picture of the country as a whole, is insufficient, but, of course, there are some States—I would like to mention them here according to the information available as on 30th June 1981, there are more prisoners than the capacity of the jail in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Delhi. In Chandigarh jail, the number has come down from 1,090 to 89 on 31st December, 1981. In some jails, the number is coming down because of the various steps that we have already taken. We have also taken various steps to further improve the position in different jails. We have given financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh and Bihar for construction of additional jail capacity. A plan scheme for providing additional accommodation for 300 prisoners, as I have said in reply to the main question, has been approved for Delhi. Steps are also being taken to increase the capacity and number of jail in Delhi. Moreover, efforts are being made to reduce the number of undertrial prisoners in various jails in the country. The States have been advised to examine the cases of undertrial prisoners in the light of the directives given by the Supreme Court from time to time and we have the information with us that the various Sate Governments are implementing these directives now. Also we have advised the State Governments to ensure that the alleged cases of excesses on the undertrials prisoners are taken notice of seriously and dealt with family. For this also we have asked them to take various steps and they are implementing it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, of course, the discussion has been exhaustive and my friends have already made a lot of contribution in respect of reforms and other things. I feel that the position in respect of undertrial prisoners has been taken note of seriously by the Government because of certain directives by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has brought out certain things which are guidelines to the Government of India to take certain seps which were stated recently in answer to a question. My friends have repeatedly raised this and it has already been discussed on the floor of the House.

My point is very simple and that is about the detention period—the Constitutional point—of undertrial prisoners. Even in spite of warnings and directions and guidelines, this aspect has not been taken care of for such a long number of years and as a consequence of that, there have been inequities in dealing with undertial prisoners and inhuman treatment has been meted out to them resulting even in deaths, tortures and other things. There are three steps which the Government of India could have taken in the last so many years. There is no politics involved in it because various types of Government have been there. In West Bengal, the Opposition party here is in power. In West Bengal the conditions of the undertrial prisoners are very precarious. A different Government is in power there. So, it is not a question of levelling criticism against any Government. The question is, we have to make the socio-economic changes in the system and we have to see that justice is meted out to all those who are undertrial prisoners. For that, reforms which will have far-reaching consequences are very necessary. Government of India have taken steps. The Mulla Committee and other Committees—their recommendations are there. Also the Law Commission reports have also suggested various measure. In this it is not exactly that the Police and the Ministry, that is, the Home Ministry alone are responsible for these things, but the judicial system and the judiciary at large are also responsible for these things. We must also understand that in various courts which are functioning to-day in this country and in the undertrial system, these undertrial prisoners are being kept for such a long time, patting the blame on the Police and the Police putting the blame on the courts....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a very good point.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sometimes, even the recruitment system of the judiciary is not fulfilled and vacancies are

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

lying in various States and the posts are not filled. Even the lower level of posts are not filled. The judicial officers needed in this country for the various States have not been assessed and recruited at all in the various States. Therefore, in the absence of these things and when there is an increase in the number of prisoners, there will be an enormous delay even in collecting evidence, in conducting the evidence and in producing the witnesses and all this inordinate delay is caused not exactly by the Home Ministry but also by the judicial system. It is there inbuilt in our judicial system which needs a thorough reform. Therefore, it is not a one-way traffic because we cannot blame the Home Ministry because the Supreme Court has given the directives. What is the directive given by the Supreme Court to the various Courts and the various trial courts and the judges? It may be because it is a human consideration, some reforms are necessary. But this kind of what is called delay in the administration of justice has to be taken notice of very seriously by the Home Ministry.

Regarding the lower level in the Police system, there is inordinate delay of producing evidence and witnesses and all these things. It also comes within the purview of the Indian Penal Code. Therefore, in the procedure laid down also a little reform is very necessary....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have prepared a very good and sufficient back ground. Please put the question now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am explaining the situation, Sir, because we hear complaints that water is not available, electricity is not available, medicine is not available, food is insufficient, it is sub-standard, etc., etc. Sir, the jail Manual is there from the British period. So, Sir, shall I go on repeating like that? I can excel Mr. Paswan in that. But all these problems are there. But the point we have to arrive at is..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will also repeat like that if you are on this side.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What about the provisions of the jail Manual? Again prisons is a State subject and it is in the State Manual. Therefore, there is no codification—what is called uniform codification of the jail Manuals, regulations, directions and guidelines. Also these three wings have to function in a proper manner. Therefore, it is not only that reforms are necessary in the jail system itself but it is also necessary in all these three wings—jails, judiciary and the administration of the State. Therefore, to bring about a meaningful change, in view of these events, in view of these, what you may call, revelations of ghastly and tragic events of undertrial prisoners, we know we are a civilised nation and, therefore, a lot of civilised reforms forms are necessary. Socio-economic changes are also very necessary, as socio-economic changes reduce the crimes. Therefore, speedy implementation of socio-economic reforms are also very necessary. It is not increasing the undertrial prisoners and without accommodation keeping them in open air jails and all that. In Bangalore we have the best open air jail. You might have seen. If our hon. Speaker wants, I can take him —where the prisoners are kept in the open and youth forums are organised and they are also cultivating and/and engaged in other activities—because they are more civilised in Karnataka. You can come and see and, I think, it is a model.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must also accompany me. Then only I will go.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Therefore, Sir, in view of this, I would say that the reply given by the Hon. Minister is not sufficient enough for the subject which is a very serious one.

I would like to know whether by concentrating on these three Wings, with a view to finding out certain solutions and to make certain reforms, he would give

some guidelines on an all-India basis and I also want to know whether he would bring forward certain uniform pattern of reforms to mete out justice thereby creating an atmosphere that justice is meted out to every citien of the country including the undertrials. Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to assure us that he will bring forward meaningful reforms in regard to restructuring of these three wings which are very necessary for relief to the undertrials in the jails in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister. He has made your task very easy.

SHRI NIHAR RANAN LASKAR: Sir, this subject mainly concerns the State Governments. Even then, we are not onlookers to the problem. We are also concerned about this. He was also speaking about the State Governments in regard to their Jail Manuals. From time to time they also revise their own jail manuals. It is not that they are sitting over that. The Central Government also has a model Prison Manual which was communicated to various State Governments in 1964. They have been advised to revise their manuals on the lines of this Model Manual.

In fact, three or four States have revised their manuals according to guidelines given in this Model Manual. Various other State Governments are in the process of doing that. These are the ways by which we are trying to see that the manuals are made uptodate.

Regarding various steps taken to reduce the period of detention, he was giving us certain points. Government of India have taken several steps. I have said that in every question that is put to me. I would like to elaborate two or three points. To ensure that the undertrial prisoners are not subjected to indefinite detention in Jails, I may give you one or two examples. All State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to examine the cases of undertrial prisoners in the light of the the directions given by the Supreme Court from time to time and to ensure that:—

"(a) Undertrials who are in detention for periods more than the sentence that can be awarded in case of conviction, should be released forthwith as such detention was illegal and violates Article 21 of the Constitution;

(b) All undertrial prisoners who are charged with bailable offences but who are still in jails presumably because no application for bail has been made on their behalf or because they are so poor that they are not able to furnish bail, should be considered for release on personal bond; and

(c) Undertrials prisoners who have suffered incarceration exceeding half of the maximum punishment that can be awarded by the Court, might be considered for release on personal bonds and counsel be made available to them.

(ii) All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrataions have been repeatedly advised to strictly adhere to the limitation of time for investigation and inquiry as laid downs in various provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

We have also referred to the Law Commission and they have given some suggestions in their Seventry Eighth Report which we are examining and, after examination, we will try to implement them. He was speaking about deficiency of the courts in the country. It is also a fact. That is why the Central Government is giving Financial Assistance out of the grant of about Rs. 24 crores recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission to 15 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orrissa, Rajasthan Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for the establishment of 538 additional criminal and civil courts over a period of five years, i.e., 1979—84.

These are various steps the Central Government is taking. I am asking various State Governments to work accord-

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

ing to guidelines given by the Central Government. So, Sir, we are fully aware of those problems. We are taking all precautions to see that these prisoners' number comes down.

13.19 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Supplementary Demands for Grants (General.) Shri Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): With your permission, Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1982-83.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 14-20 hrs.

1320 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Twenty Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock)

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at twenty five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) PRACTICE OF LENDING MONEY BY ORNAMENTS.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): I wish to make the following statement under Rule 377:—

The discontinuance of the practice of landing money on security of jewellery and gold ornaments by the nationalised banks and other financial institutions has adversely affected multifarious economic and social activities of the poor sections of the people. People who engage themselves in small trade and business to earn their daily bread are severely affected and put to lot of difficulties in carrying on their day-to-day small business. So is the case with agriculturists and other poorer sections of the society. Now they find no alternative than to fall into the prey of usurious privatet money-lenders who impose exhorbitantly high rate of interest. The denial of this opportunity has aggravated and added their financial miseries and agonies. In times of emergent and pressing financial necessities, hitherto, the weaker sections have found this arrangement as a convenient source of protection and relief in the solution of their financial problems. Now they are greatly aggrieved and frustrated. So, the Government may be pleased to take serious consideration of the difficulties faced by the common people and pass early appropriate orders for the resumption of the practice of lending money for jewellry and gold ornaments.

(II) NEED TO ACCEPT DEMANDS OF PEOPLE OF LADAKH.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I wish to make the following statement on the situation in Ladakh:—

It is for over six months now that the people of Ladakh consisting of men, women and youngmen are sitting on 48 hours elay dharna to press their legitimate demands. Their demands include declaration of the residents of Ladakh as Scheduled Tribe, grant of regional autonomy in respect of financial matters with the framework of Jammu and Kashmir State State Constitution, Delimitation of the present two Assembly constituencies into seven Assembly Constituencies in view of the vastness of the area, and conducting judicial inquiry into the wanton police excesses and killings of the innocent Ladakhies on 24th of January, 1982.

In the recent past, the simple peace-loving and self-respected people of Ladakh were driven to a point of desparation by not

following the solemn commitments made to the Ladakh Action Committee.

I may re-affirm that the people of Ladakh want to continue to be an integral part of Jammu and Kashmir State, strengthening its solidarity and integrity—of course, as an equal partner with honour, self-respect and dignity, and not as a second class citizen.

There is a limit to everything including human endurance which has reached its limit so far as the people of Ladakh are concerned.

The six month old peaceful agitation and relay *dharna* has evoked no response from the authorities. The Ladakh Action Committee in a Resolution passed on the 11th of July, 1982, again asked the authorities for the fulfilment of their earlier demands and also for provision of minimum facilities like augmentation of drinking water supply and minimum health and sanitary requirements of the people of Leh town within seven days, failing which the Ladakh Action Committee will be forced to intensify its agitation and *dharnas* followed by hunger strike.

I may also appeal to the Government of India to intervene in the matter, issuing a directive to the authorities concerned to honour the solemn commitments made about two years back and do not allow the most sensitive border district to rise in turmoil. This may eventually lead to for reaching consequences which may not be in the national interest. Thank you.

(iii) NEED TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO DROUGHT AFFECTED HILLY DISTRICTS OF U.P.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा): मान्यवर, मानसून के समय पर न आने के कारण देश के कई भाग सूखे की भयंकर चपेट में है । उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 पर्वतीय जनपद विगत 3 वर्षों से भंयकर रूप से सूखे से प्रभावित हैं । एक तो इस क्षेत्र में फसल यू ही कम होती है सूखे के कारण मात्र 25 प्रतिशत फसल ही हो पा रही है, फलों की फसल भी ओलों से लगातार नष्ट होती जा रही है । खेतों में कुमूला नामक फसल नाशक कीट का भयंकर प्रकोप फैला हुआ है । इस सब का कारण लगभग तीन वर्षों से समय पर वर्षा का न होना है । यहां 95 प्रतिशत खेती वर्षा पर आधारित है । ढालदार सीढ़ीनुमा खेत वर्षा का अभाव फसल नाशक कीटों का प्रकोप तथा सिंचाई साधनों का प्रायः न होने के कारण किसान भूखमरी की चपेट में है । है ।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुये प्रदेश सरकार ने स्थानीय प्रशासन की सिफारिश पर केन्द्र सरकार से इस क्षेत्र के विकास खंड़ों को सूखा पीड़ित क्षेत्र प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत इनका चयन करने का अनुरोध किया है । इस संदर्भ में आवश्यक अनुशंसा हेतु जो कार्यदल गाठित किया गया है उसकी बैठक में कार्यदल के एक सदस्य द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में विद्यमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुये यहां के विकास खंड़ों को भी सूखा पीड़ित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिये जाने की सिफारिश की । लेकिन कार्यदल के सचिव, जिनका रुख उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति हमेशा उपेक्षापूर्ण रहा है, उनके इस कथन पर कि इस क्षेत्र के लिये कोई अन्य व्यवस्था हो जायेगी, इस क्षेत्र को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित करने की अनुशंसा नहीं की गई है जब कि कोई अन्य वैकल्पिक कार्यक्रम इस क्षेत्र के लिये कृषि मंत्रालय के पास नहीं है । नया कार्यक्रम बनाने में कई वर्षों का समय लगने की सम्भावना है । इस क्षेत्र को तत्काल राहत की आवश्यकता है ।

अतः मेरा माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से प्रबल आग्रह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़, अल्मोड़ा, चमोली, पौड़ी, उत्तर काशी तथा टिहरी जनपदों के विकास खंड़ों को तत्काल डी. पी. ए. पी. के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित किया जाए ।

(iv) NEED TO PREVENT THE USE OF INTOXICATING DRUGS BY STUDENTS.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): मान्यवर, देश के भिन्न भिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में नशे के तरन्नुम में जूझती जिन्दगी आज समाज में नजर आ रही है । स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की एक समिति का गठन सन् 1980 में किया गया था जिसकी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में 39.9 प्रतिशत नशीले पदार्थ के सेवन में संलग्न है । इसमें सबसे ज्यादा प्रतिशत 20.9 प्रतिशत "पैन किलर" (दर्द दूर करने वाली गोलियां) खाने वालों का था । उसमें 12.2 प्रतिशत शराब

[श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा]

पीने वालों का और सबसे कम प्रतिशत पैथेडिन एवं एल. एस. डी. लेने वालों का था । गत दस वर्षों में यह नशाखोरी 5 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है । वैसे हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों और खासतौर से वाराणसी विश्वविद्यालय के 35 प्रतिशत छात्र और 15.35 प्रतिशत छात्रायें एक से अधिक बार नशीली वस्तुओं का स्वाद ले चुकी हैं । छात्राओं में दर्द नाशक दवाओं का प्रचलन अधिक है । पब्लिक स्कूलों में लड़कियों की संख्या नशा लेने की ज्यादा है । मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन करने वाले छात्रों में लड़कों का 31.3 प्रतिशत जब कि लड़कियों का 50.3 प्रतिशत है । यही दशा देश के तकनीकी शिक्षा केन्द्रों और मेडिकल कालेजों, इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों व अन्य प्रकार की शिक्षा संस्थाओं की भी है । सरकार को और खासतौर से शिक्षा विभाग को ऐसे कारगार कदम उठाने चाहिएं ताकि नशीली और मादक दवाओं का प्रचलन छात्रों और छात्राओं में रोका जा सके ।

(v) CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT IN VIEW OF DROUGHT, LATE RAINS ETC.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): The delayed monsoon has seriously affected whole of the country, including the State of West Bengal.

Last year the cultivators of West Bengal had faced almost total failure of crops caused by drought, attack of 'tungro virus' and cyclone at different times. This year the people of West Bengal have already experienced drought during the summer seasion. Now the State is on the verge of another drought. Lack of rainfall in 12 districts out of 16 districts of West Bengal is posing a threat to the State's principal crop—paddy. The other districts have faced a serious flood situation.

Generally Kharif sowing extends upto the end of July and even spills over to early August in West Bengal. But it is noted that in many areas paddy fields are not yet ready for sowing or transplantation and more disturbingly, kharif seed beds have already gone waste in parts of rural Bengal and will not be saved in other areas if rains do not come in this week. Early 'aman', locally known as 'aus' paddy, and jute have already been affected seriously.

Agricultural labourers in the State have no work at the present moment and the rural economy of West Bengal is going to collapse.

The Left Front Government, within its limited resources, has left no stone unturned to face the situation. But no State Government alone can solve such serious problems.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to come forward to help the State Government so that the situation can be overcome.

I suggest that the following steps with immediate effect may be taken by the Government of India in this serious situation:—

(i) Sufficient foodgrains should be supplied to the State Government to strengthen the public disrtribution system;

(ii) Central share of foodgrains against the National Rural Employment Programme should be released immediately;

(iii) All possible help in kind and cash should be given to the State Government according to the requirements;

(iv) Collection of Bank loans of the cultivators should be stopped on a temporary basis and interest of the said loans should be waved;

(v) Food for work programme should be re-introduced on an emergency basis.

(vi) ASSISTANCE TO BIHAR GOVERNMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER GANGA NEAR GULZAR BAGH IN PATNA.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना में गुलजार बाग के निकट गंगा नदी पर गांधी सेतु के निर्माण के फलस्वरूप बिहार की जनता को भारी लाभ पहुंचा है । बस यात्री दो और तीन घंटों के अंदर पटना से मुजफ्फरपुर, छपरा, मोतीहारी तथा दूसरे शहरों की यात्रा कर लेते हैं ।

जब एक और पुल के निर्माण से बिहार के और खासकर उत्तर बिहार के विकास का मार्ग खुल गया है, तो दूसरी ओर पटना नगर में यातायात की भीषण समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है । ट्रकों, बसों, रिक्शों तथा दूसरी सवारियों के रेलपेल के चलते पटना शहर की संकरी सड़कों पर आम नागरिकों का चलना मुश्किल हो गया है । बहुधा रास्ता भी जाम हो जाता है, जिसे साफ करने में काफी समय लग जाता है । कहने का अर्थ कि पटने की सड़कों की जो क्षमता है, उससे कई गुना अधिक यातायात बढ़ गया है । इस समस्या पर पुल-निर्माण के समय ही विचार कर कोई योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता थी । पर इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर विचार नहीं किया गया, वरना आज जैसी भयावह स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं होती ।

अभी भी इस समस्या का निदान निकालने की आवश्यकता है । ऐसा किये बगैर पटने में यातायात की अराजकता को रोकना संभव नहीं होगा । इस लिए सरकार को नई सड़कों के निर्माण, पुरानी सड़कों को चौड़ा करने, ओवर फ्लाई बनाने, रेल की गुमटियों पर उपरी पक्का पुल बनाने, यातायात को सुचारु रूप से चलाने आदि की व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी कदम यथाशीघ्र उठाना होगा ।

परन्तु इतना बड़ा काम केवल राज्य सरकार से पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । इसके लिए भारत सरकार को पूरी मदद करनी होगी, क्योंकि इन कामों को पूरा करने के लिए करोड़ों रुपये की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी । इसलिए सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि राज्य सरकार को पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता देकर पटना नगर में उपस्थित यातायात समस्या का समाधान निकाले ।

(vii) NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STEAMERS BETWEEN RAMESHWARAM AND COLOMBO AND NEW STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

*SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli): To-day, only one steamer "S. S. Ramanujam" is plying between Rameswaram in India and Talaimannar in Sri Lanka. During the past 50 years, this one and only steamer has been going between the two countries three times a week. The pubilc, as also the officials of the two countries feel that this is an inadequate transport facility; and that too is not functioning properly. Every year. the tourist traffic between the two countries is increasing. According to the statistics available to me, from 10,000 tourists in 1979, it weant up to 18,000 in 1980, and to 30,000 in 1981. Upto June 30, this year, the number of applicants has gone up to 40,000 for Visas. Since the tourist traffic has gone up by 200 per cent, the only steamer S.S. Ramanujam has been unable to manage this. The number of passengers wanting to travel by air is very much less.

It is easy to go direct to Colombo from Tuticorin in India. Presently, one has to go from Rameswaram to Talaimannar, and from there by train to Colombo. From India, 90 per cent of the tourists want to go to Colombo direct. There should be a direct steamer service from Tuticorin to Colombo, and the Government must arrange for this service forthwith. If any private shipper comes forward to run this service, he must be ecouraged by the Government.

As on date, under the Sirimavo-Shastri agreement, the steamer S. S. Ramanujam Colombo to Rameshwaram, than tourist's The foreign tourists coming to Sri Lanka are keen to visit India; and to facilitate are keen to visit India; and to facilitate them, there should be a direct service from Colombo to Tuticorin.

(viii) DEMAND FOR SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIES BY THE CENTRE AT JAUNPUR.

डा. ए यू आजमी (जौनपुर) : मिस्टर स्पीकर, सर, रूल 377 के तहत में सरकार की तवज्जुह अपने क्षेत्र जौनपुर की गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और पिछड़ेपन की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

विशाल भारत के कई पिछड़े प्रदेशों में उत्तर प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा प्रदेश है और उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और भी पिछड़ा हुआ है । इस पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में

*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

[डा. ए. के. आजमी]

बहुत हीं ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए जिलों में मेरा क्षेत्र जौनपुर अपनी बदकिस्मती को रो रहा है। जौनपुर का पिछड़ापन, गरीबी, बेकारी और बेरोजगारी तो अपनी आखिरी सरहदों को छू रहे हैं।

यह गरीब और बेरोजगार जनता जब सरकार बनाने के लिए अपने नुमाइंदे चुनती है, तो यह सोच कर चुनती है कि सरकार हमारी गरीबी और बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए कोशिश करेगी। लेकिन आजादी के बाद से आज तक सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया, जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पिछड़े जिलों खास तौर पर जौनपुर की जनता की गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके या दूर होने में मदद मिल सके।

मैं सरकार से पुरजोर मुतालिबा करता हूं कि जौनपुर में कोई सैंट्रल इंडस्ट्री कायम की जाए, जिससे जौनपुर के लोगों को काम मिल सके। इस तरह जौनपुर के लोगों की गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और पिछड़ापन दूर होने में किसी हद तक मदद मिल सकेगी।

(ix) NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO CHECK 'NARU' DISEASE IN MADHYA PRADESH.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the recent surveys conducted in Madhya Pradesh by the Public Health Department which reveal the outbreak of the deadly tropical nematode Guinea worm in an epidemic form. Since many years, this disease has been prevalent in M. P., especially in the backward rural areas; the State Government as well as the Centre have done nothing at all to root out this danger. On the contrary, rural hygiene has been neglected. This has resulted in the fast spreading of the Guinea worm infection in an epidemic form. It has been noted that endemic recurrence, in the past, of 'Naru' or 'Nahrua' in M.P. did not open the eyes of the Public Health authorities to tackle and control the epidemic.

Naru infects human and animal skin, and ultimately cripples the patient, and the cattle. It is contagious, and arises from the guinea-affected well water, thus affecting the whole village. Particularly, the stained wells have to be protected immediately.

The current outbreak of Naru epidemic has affected over a thousand villages in Guna district of M.P. Even the preliminary surveys have indicated that majority of villages in Binaganj, Chachoda, Kumbhraj, Aaron, Raghongarh, Jamner, Maksudangarh, Bahadurpur and other Tehsils of Guna have been plagued by Naru. The State authorities have done negligible little under the usual pretext of 'financial constraints'. The Public Health Centres are ill-equipped to handle Naru on epidemic scale.

I appeal to the Centre to give all help to the M.P. State Government to attack this 'Guinea Worm' on a war-footing. Besides, the Centre should identify Guinea-prone villages and make special centrally sponsored schemes to eradicate their tropical nematode from M.P. as well as from many other States. I request the Minister of Health to immediately send a special team to Guna to assess the danger and extent of Naru and to urgently take all such preventive and curative steps as necessary. This epidemic in Guna District should be an eye-opener to the Government who should in public interest make the people aware of this danger through wide publicity and use of mass media.

(x) NON-PURCHASE OF WHEAT BY F.C.I.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): During my tour to some districts in U.P., Haryana and Punjab, I have observed that farmers have been forced to sell their products specially wheat because Food Corporation of India is not purchasing their wheat, thus making the farmers to go to the third agency. In such process, the poor farmer does not get the appropriate price of his product. There are reports from various parts of the country that wheat is being sold off even at Rs. 120 to 130 per quintal, which is well below the price recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Sir, I recollect, if I am not wrong, the Agriculture Minister has given

a full assurance in the House that FCI will do the purchasing work of wheat all over the country and the farmers will not be in any difficulty. Now, even rains have started and some of the farmers whose products have been affected by the rains are not being accepted by FCI.

I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate and necessary action by issuing instructions to all the regional offices of FCI to purchase the remaining stock immediately so that the poor farmer does not suffer any more.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia on the 26th July, 1982, namely:—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Shri Mool Chand Daga. Hon. Members, one hour was allotted for this Bill. Twenty-five minutes have already been exhausted. We have got only 35 minutes and there are two more Bills for today. (*Interruptions*) It is a very important Bill. Then the Business Advisory Committee should have compelled the Government or anybody who asked for the time to give more time. It is on my table that one hour is allotted. How can I allot more than one hour? Therefore, if you stick to that Bill proper, you do not require more time. The most unfortunate position is that there is a general discussion on every Bill. I request all members to place their views before the House within five minutes. Even then it will go upto 1-1/2 hours or 2 hours, but I am giving them. Mr. Daga, you have already exhausted two minutes. So, you will be given only three minutes. I will definitely give time to every speaker—only five minutes. There should be a discussion but do not make it a general discussion on everything. My loyal friend Mr. Parulekar knows it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): You are also concerned with this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody is concerned with it. The nation is concerned with it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Yesterday, Mr. Chakraborty acceded to what you have said just now. Therefore, this is the opportunity for us to say something on that aspect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was not in the Chair at that time.

श्री मूल चंद डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल बता रहा था कि कितने मुकदमे आज भी पेंडिंग हैं असेसमेन्ट के लिए और मैं यह बताना चाहता था कि 1976-77 के अंदर जहां 15 करोड़ 56 लाख रुपया बकाया था, 1977-78 के अंदर 17 करोड़ 52 लाख रुपये हो गया और 1980-81 के अंदर वह 27 करोड़ 66 लाख रुपए बकाया हो गया । एस्टेट ड्यूटी के इस तरह इतने रुपए बकाया हैं । 15 करोड़ से आज वह 27 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है । यह रिपोर्ट आफ दि कम्पट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल आफ इंडिया की है । एस्टेट ड्यूटी का जितना रुपया हमारा बकाया है, उसमें ज्यादा रुपया राजा-महाराजाओं के पास है । इस बारे में मैं आपके सामने 1980-82 तक के फीगर्स बताना चाहता हूं । 1979-80 में हमको 21,15,52,000 रुपए की रिकवरी करनी थी, लेकिन 4,64,64,000 रुपए रिकवर हुआ, इस प्रकार हमारा 78 प्रतिशत रुपया बकाया रह गया । 1980-81 में 61 प्रतिशत बकाया है और 1981-82 में यह रुपया बढ़ कर 18 करोड़ के करीब है । एस्टेट ड्यूटी के केसेज किस प्रकार पेंडिंग रहते हैं और किस प्रकार इसमें काम होता है और सबसे बड़ा सवाल वैल्युएशन का है । इस फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेन्ट में गिफट टैक्स, इनकम टैक्स और एस्टेट ड्यूटी टैक्स का अलग-अलग वैल्युएशन होता है । अगर इस डिपार्टमेन्ट में इनकम टैक्स का सवाल आता है तो मकान की कीमत और आंकी जाती है । यह क्या तरीका है । एक दफा एक कमेटी मुकर्रिर की गई थी और उसने इस समबन्ध में कुछ निर्णय लिए थे । इसलिए

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने कौन सा तरीका निकाला है, जिससे कि एक विभाग में एक चीज का मूल्य ठीक से आंका जा सके । इस लिए इसके अंदर कहा गया है कि :

'During the test audit of assessments made under the Estate Duty Act, 1953, conducted during the period from 1 April, 1980 to 31 March, 1981, the following types of mistakes resulting in under-assessment of duty were noticed:—

(i) Incorrect valuation of assets.

(ii) Incorrect valuation of unquoted equity shares.

(iii) Incorrect valuation of principal value of estate.

(iv) Irregular grant of relief.

(v) Mistakes in giving effect to appellate orders.

(vi) Loss of revenue due to other mistakes.

These are the points. I am giving all the relevant points.

"The return received on 24 August 1977 in respect of a deceased person included shares in immoveable properties owned by two Hindu undivided families which shares were valued at Rs. 62,500 and Rs. 1,03,150 by the accountable person. The assessing officer referred the properties to the departmental Valuation Officer in February 1978 for valuation. However, the assessment was completed in March, 1979 (at the request of the accountable person), prior to the receipt of the valuation report. On the basis of Inspector's reports, values of Rs. 75,035 and Rs. 1,17,002 were adopted in respect of the said shares respectively, subject to rectification on receipt of the departmental Valuer's report. The values of the shares of the deceased in the two properties were arrived at by the departmental Valuation Officer as Rs. 1,26,900 and Rs. 2,36,717 respectively in his reports received in April and September, 1979. However, the assessment done earlier was not rectified till this was pointed out by Audit in December 1979.

However, the assessment done earlier was not rectified till this was pointed out by Audit in December 1979 and the additional estate duty of Rs. 27,870 which became due had not been demanded."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is sufficient for today.

श्री मूल चंद डागा: एक व्यक्ति डिक्लेरेशन कुछ देता है, डिपार्टमेन्ट वैल्यूएशन कुछ देता है और इंस्पैक्टर ने वैल्यूएशन कुछ कर दिया । इन्सपैक्टर के वेल्यूशन पर उन्होंने रिकवरी कर ली और जो डिपार्टमेन्टल वैल्यूएशन हुआ, उस पर रिक्वरी नहीं हुई । । यह मैंने एक इंस्टान्स आप को दिया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is enough for the day.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: In the sessions courts sometimes they rush up with cases because they have got a quota for the day. Please do not adopt that attitude here. If the points are valid, please give more time.

I have been Chairman of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. I have been pointing out again and again that the Estate Duty Act of 1953 should be amended in order to provide the standard formula for laying those rules on the Table. Section 20(1) and Section 85 of the Principal Act empower the Government for making of rules. It, however, does not provide the standard formula for laying those rules on the Table of both Houses of Parliament. What is the formula? It is as under:

"Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification to the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the

[श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा]

rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

That is the recommendation made in 1971. Now, the Estate Duty Act has been amended. We have written ot the Ministry to amend the Act on the above lines. But what is the reply given by them? It says:

"We could not include a provision in the aforesaid Bill for amending section 85(3) of the Estate Duty Act on the lines indicated in the Lok Sabha Secretariat's office memorandum under reference, as the same was not covered by the resolutions passed by the States under Article 252 of the Constitution. It has, however, been decided that on the next occasion when we approach the States for passing resolutions with regard to other amendments to the Estate Duty Act, we will request them to pass the resolutions in a manner sufficiently comprehensive to cover amendment of section 85(3) of the Estate Duty Act also."

This is the reply which we are getting. If anybody goes through the Constitution, he will find that this is not the purpose of article 252. Yet, this is the reply from the Finance Department. During the last 10 or 15 years we have made this recommendation again and again. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has written letters to all Departments. The Ministry of Law has also written letters to all departments. Yet, the Departments have not paid heed to it. There is no amendment made to the Act that the rules will be laid on the Table of the House. Sir, as the Deputy-Speaker of the House, you have to protect our rights. When a recommendation of the Committee is accepted, not by one House but by both the Houses, when a unanimous decision is taken by both the Houses, if it is not incorporated in the Act, even though they are introducing amendments again and again, it is difficult for us to appreciate it. I think we should even stop further discussion of this Bill and send it back till they bring the necessary amendment. It is necessary that has to be done. Otherwise, nobody seems to care for our recommendation. Parliament has delegated power on the strict understanding that the rules made in pursuance of that will be laid on the Table so that we can examine them in tne light of the law and the Constitution. If we are deprived of this opportunity, what is the remedy?

इस एक्ट में संशोधन आप क्या ला रहे हैं? इस तरह से क्या आप लोगों को खुश कर रहे हैं ? इस संशोधन को आप पढ़ें । अगर कोई पढ़ने वाला हो तो वह पाएगा कि फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेन्ट अगर ठीक तरह से काम करता हो तो देश के अंदर इस प्रकार की हालत न हो । यह सारा फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट रिच आदमियों की ज्यादा मदद करता है, गरीबों की कम मदद करता है । **(व्यवधान)**. . .सही को सही कहने की हिम्मत होनी चाहिए । संविधान यह कहता है । इस संविधान में दी गई अपनी स्वतंत्रता को न बेचें ।

Section 73-A says that no proceedings for any levy of estate duty shall be commenced in the case of assessment after the expiry of five years. Suppose a person is abroad and he comes after five years and demands a succession certificate? You cannot levy it because of this provision. Why should there be this limitation?

अगर कोई ला डिपार्टमेन्ट का जानने वाला है, और मुझे यह बताए कि उसने इन सेक्शंस को पढ़ लिया है और सेक्शन को पढ़ने के बाद वह किस नतीजे पर पहुंचा है । यह मामूली सा केस है लेकिन चूंकि आप टाइम करटेल कर रहे हैं इसलिए मैं ज्यादा तो नहीं कह पाऊंगा ।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: He can bring an amendment Bill so that we can discuss the entire Act. Now there is a limit to the scope of the amendment.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: That is true. Next time I will bring forward an amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The maximum that I can do is to recommend him to bring a Private Members' Bill in the form of an amendment.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इसमें एक बात आपने कही कि हम ने पचास हजार रुपए से एक लाख पचास हजार रुपए तक एग्जम्प्ट कर दिए । हमारे मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में जमीन के क्या दाम हैं और इतनी पूंजी में कितना मकान बन सकता है ? दिल्ली में एक एक जमीन की कीमत तीन हजार रुपए प्रति स्क्वायर मीटर है । दिल्ली में इतनी पूंजी से क्या मकान बन सकता है ? आजकल तो एक प्लाट की कीमत ही 75 हजार के करीब है । उस पर आप मकान कैसे बनवाएंगे ? आपने तो एक लाख पचास हजार कर दिया । एक विधवा अपने मकान में रह रही है और उसके किराए से अपना जीवन बसर कर रही है, लेकिन उसके पास भी एस्टेट ड्यूटी वाले पहुंच जाएंगे । इससे कभी-कभी बड़ी तकलीफ हो जाती है । इसमें कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है । बहुत से क्लाजेज में अमेंडमेन्ट होना चाहिए । एक लाख पचास हजार आपने कर दिया, लेकिन दिल्ली, कानपुर आदि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जो लोग रहते हैं, उन पर एक लाख पचास हजार के ऊपर एस्टेट ड्यूटी लागू हो जाएगी। मेरे ख्याल से मकान के लिए यह वेल्यूएशन ठीक नहीं है । इसको लाने से पहले वर्क्स एन्ड हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेन्ट से कंसल्ट नहीं किया गया । को-आर्डिनेशन नहीं है, ऐसा मालूम होता है । अगर को-आर्डिनेशन होता तो आप बताते कि मकान कितने का बनता है । एक साधारण मकान भी दो, सवा दो लाख से कम में नहीं बन सकता । इसमें अमेंडमेन्ट की आवश्यकता है ।

जो अमेंडमेन्ट मैंने दिया है, जब मूव करेंगे तो उपाध्यक्ष जी मुझे बोलने की इजाजत देंगे, उस समय मैं इस पर बोलूंगा ।

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Estate Duty Amendment Bill.

The exemption limit for estate duty is being raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 through this Bill and I extend my unreserved support to this measure. Here I would like to stress that this exemption limit of Rs. 1,50,000 is itself inadequate because of the raging inflation. I would like to point out here what the hon. Minister of Law said the other day on the floor of this House about the value of assets of 94 big business house. He said that though the present value of the assets of these 94 big business houses is of the order of Rs. 14,500 crores of rupees, after giving due weightage to the inflation, the real value of the assets would be only Rs. 10,700 crores. This reasoning should also be extended to the Estate Duty. The exemption limit of Rs. 1,50,000 being given through this Bill should be enhanced to Rs. 3,00,000.

Normally the name of death duty itself is made fun of by the people because they really do not know the existence of Estate Duty. Particularly in the rural areas, the affluent families do not know about this. It is very necessary for the Government to give adequate publicity in the rural areas—I mean in 7 lakhs of villages—for the Estate duty and the procedures to be followed.

I understand that in 1980-81 the pending Estate Duty cases was of the order of about 38,800 and in 1981-82 the number of pendnig Estate Duty cases would have gone up still further. This only means that the dependents of the deceased are being harassed endlessly. Take for example, the employees of both the Central and the State Government owning a residential house. Their gratuity will not be released to the dependents till they produce the Estate Duty Clearance Certificate. The dependents of the deceased Government employees may not be in a position to pay the Estate Duty without getting the gratuity. It is like 'madness will get cured after marriage takes place and marriage will take place only after madness is cured. This is unnecessary botheration for the dependents of the deceased Government employees. This procedure must be modified immediately The gratuity must be released to the dependents of the deceased Government employees.

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

for the payment of Estate Duty and the condition may be imposed that if they fail to furnish the Estate Duty Clearance Certificate within a stipulated period their family pension will be withheld. This will go a long way in assisting the families of deceased Government employees.

Before I conclude, I would only say that it would be better to go into as to how a man has lived rather than how he has died. With these words I resume my seat after supporting the Estate Duty Amendment Bill.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill seeks to implement the Budget proposal of 1981-82. The proposal is to raise the exemption limit from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000. A property which was worth Rs. 50,000 in 1953, 30 years ago, is worth not less than Rs. 10 lakhs because of hte appreciation of the value, because of the boost in the economy and inflationary trend. Therefore, this Rs. 1,50,000 is not a great benefit that the Bill is giving to the people. It is not helping the rich. It is only helping the middle income and low income groups. My friend, Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty yesterday said, we are helping the rich. I am pleading for the poor and for the low income group and the middle income group. When a man who is enjoying his wealth dies, the successor has to die because he has to pay the duty, heavy estate duty. Therefore, this concession is welcome. This Bill is only implementing the Budget proposal of 1981-82.

Second proposal which is sought to be implemented is about the valuation of the assets of the residential houses. I am glad that on the valuation principle, the guidelines laid in the Wealth Tax are taken into account, namely the rental value as the basis for the valuation of the residential building. But I fail to understand why this inconsistency is here, namely, under the Wealth Tax Act, whether an owner resides in the whole house or part of the house, he is entitled to get an exemption of Rs. 1 lakh and if the value exceeded Rs. I lakh, then only, it would form part of his wealth. I do not know whether this concession is also applicable in this amendment.

Secondly, under the Wealth Tax Act, units worth Rs. 25,000 held by a person are exempt. Such exemption should also be given to the Estate Duty because what is the wealth of the person during his life-time, becomes his estate on his death. When it would not be regarded as wealth during his life-time, it would becomes wealth after his death. This inconsistency and irrationality has to be removed. In the Budget of 1982-83, the Finance Minister raised the exemption limit from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,65,000, and the value of units from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000. Of course, both these amendments will come into effect from 1983-84, being the relevant financial year. I am sure, the Government will have to come forward again with another Bill to implement the proposals contained in the Budget for 1982-83. Therefore, the exemption given under the Wealth Tax Act should also be given to the Estate Duty Act so that after the death of a person, his successor may not be put into difficulty. Of course, this cannot be done under this Bill.

Secondly, there is Section 33 which speaks of aggregation of exempted items. Under this Act, the entire estate is taken into consideration and the value of the totality of the exemption are aggregated and the corresponding duty on this amount of exemption is deducted. It should not be so. Under the Wealth Tax Act, exemption is taken out and the net wealth is ascertained and tax is payable on the net wealth. The same principle should be applied under this Act also. Of course, it is for consideration of the Finance Minister when he comes forward with a comprehensive Bill to amend the Estate Duty Act which is 30 years' old and which should have drawn the attention of the Government. Time has come when the working of the Act has to be reviewed in all these aspects and a comprehensive Bill has to be brought forward.

Then, Sir, for the residential building, no exemption is given under this Bill. Now, a house which was worth Rs. 50,000 in 1953, would cost about Rs. 2 lakhs and the survivors, descedents or legal heirs or the successor should have a house to live in. Therefore, the exemption limit for residential house should at least be fixed

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

according to the population of the town or city in which that house is situated.

In Delhi, even a flat costs you not less than Rs. 2 lakhs. Therefore, what is Rs. 1,50,000? Therefore, I think, the residential house must be given separate exemption apart from the exemption that is contemplated in this Bill. Therefore, the minimum exemption should be Rs. 2 lakhs in a town where the population is 1 lakh. It may even go upto Rs. 5 lakhs in metropolitan cities like Delhi or Bombay. This has to be taken into consideration of course, it is for the Finance Minister to consider. He cannot do it under this Bill. In future, he may consider the difficulties which the people are experiencing.

That is one reason why the taxes are not being collected; the arrears are mounting up and the people are not able to pay. Any tax that is levied by the Government should be recoverable from the assessee or his/her heirs. Otherwise, if the burden of tax leads to the death of a person, there can be no tax realisation at all. That is one reason why the tax arrears are mounting up not only under this Act but also under the Wealth Tax and the Income-tax Act. This salutary provision has to be borne in mind by the Finance Minister when he comes forward with a comprehensive Bill.

There are other matters which are not relevant to this Bill. I do not want to transgress the time limit fixed by you. Therefore, with these observations, I support the Bill.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल के उद्देश्य और कारणों को देख रहा था कि क्या कारण है कि आपने 50,000 से बढ़ाकर डेढ़ लाख किया । इसमें तो कुछ पता नहीं चला, लेकिन मंत्री जी और विरोध पक्ष के लोगों की बात से पता चला कि सरकार ने बजट के समय जो वायदा किया था कि हम रिलेक्सेशन देंगे, उसी का यह परिणाम है । छूट किसको देने जा रहे हैं ?यह अर्बन प्रोपर्टी से संबंधित नहीं है, बल्कि रूरल प्रोपर्टी से संबंधित है। गांव में जिसकी 50,000 की सम्पत्ति है वह तो बहुत बड़ा आदमी होता है। गांव में तो जिसका मिट्टी का मकान बन जाए वह भी खुशहाल माना जाता है, और जिसके पास 50,000 की प्रोपर्टी हो वह तो एवेरेज आदमी से बड़ा माना जाता है।

यह सम्पत्ति किसको मिलने जा रही है? जो किसी का वारिस होगा मरणोपरान्त। जो उत्तराधिकारी को सम्पत्ति मिलती है वह तो मुफ्त की सम्पत्ति हुई। मां के पेट से कोई खाकपति बनकर आता है, कोई लखपति बनकर आता है। तो वह तो लखपति बनने जा रहा है, फिर क्यों उसको छूट? किसी का बाप कर्जा छोड़ कर मर जाता है तो उसके बेटे को कर्ज चुकाना पड़ता है, जबकि उसने कर्ज नहीं लिया। बंधुआ मजदूर उसी के प्रोडक्ट हैं। तो क्या सरकार के दिमाग में ऐसी बात भी है कि जिसके बाप ने कर्जा लिया और मर गया तो सरकार उसके कर्ज को चुका दे? सरकार इस तरह का कोई विधेयक नहीं लायेगी। और जब नहीं लायेगी तो सरकार को क्या हक है कि जिसका बाप लाखों की सम्पत्ति छोड़ कर मर जाता है, उसके लिए तो 50,000 ही काफी है, उसको आप डेढ़ लाख तक क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं? आप 50,000 से एक डेढ़ लाख तक छूट दे रहे हैं। 75,000 या एक लाख तक ही छूट देते। डेढ़ लाख क्यों? टैक्सेशन के बारे में हमने पढ़ा है कि जो प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष कर हैं उनको जितना आप हटायेंगे उसका भार साधारण लोगों पर ही पड़ेगा। कर का सिद्धान्त है कि उसी के कंधों पर भार दिया जाय जो कंधे उसको कर सकें आज हिन्दुस्तान में एक परिवार टाटा का है और एक बिड़ला का है। हिन्दुस्तान के 15 करोड़ लोगों की सम्पत्ति को एक तरफ रख दीजिये माल, गाय, घोड़ा, बकरी, खेत, जानवर सब एक तरफ और एक तरफ बिड़ला को रख लीजिये तो भी बिड़ला और टाटा का ही पलड़ा भारी होगा। कर उसके माथे पर अधिक से अधिक रहना चाहिये, लेकिन यह नहीं। साधारणतः होता यह

है कि सरकार के पास रिसोर्सिज की कमी हुई तो उसको साधन चाहिये और वह है कि टैक्स लगाओ। जो गरीब है, उसको टैक्स लगाओ, कमाने वाले पर तो टैक्स लगेगा नहीं, लेकिन दाम बढ़ेगा दियासलाई का, किरासिन आयल का जिसका आप लोग उपभोग करते हैं। कर लगेगा खुर्पी, कुदला, फलना, चिलना आदि पर इसका दाम बढ़ता है। इसलिये हमको इसमें कोई जस्टिफिकेशन लगता नहीं है। एक जस्टीफिकेशन जरूर है जो हम शुरू से कहते आये हैं इन्होंने बजट के समय जो कहा था में जिसके इशारे पर कहा था इंटरनेशनल मौनिटरी फंड। जब हम यह कहते हैं तो बहुत लोगों को यह बुरा लगता है। यह सारी की सारी बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्रों को खुश करने की प्रवृत्ति है। बड़े राष्ट्रों की एक ही प्रवृति है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो बड़े लोग हैं, उनको सपोर्ट करो और इतनी दूरी तक करो कि वह तमाम एक्सपोर्ट के काबिल हो जाएं। हम लोग यहां मरेंगे और बड़े लोग पनपेंगे। शहर में भी बड़ा आगे बढ़ेगा और देहात में भी बड़ा ही आगे बढ़ेगा।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहां 60 परसैंट लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं, जहां लोगों के पेट में अन्न नहीं है, शरीर पर वस्त्र नहीं है, रहने के लिए झोंपड़ी नहीं, वहां लोगों को 50 हजार जन्म के साथ मिलता है तो उसको बढ़ाने का क्या कोई तुक है। आप इसे 2, 4, 5, हजार बढ़ा दीजिए, 75 हजार कर दीजिए, ज्यादा करें 1 लाख तक ले आइये, लेकिन डेढ़ लाख की अनुमति हम नहीं देंगे, हम इसका विरोध करेंगे।

श्रीमती गुरविन्दर कौर ब्रार (फरीदकोट): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो एस्टेट ड्यूटी (अमैंडमेंट) बिल लोक-सभा में पेश हुआ है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातों पर आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं। यह एक्ट 1953 में पार्लियामेंट में पास हुआ और इसका बेसिस यू. के. के 1894 के एक्ट के ऊपर था। इसके ओबजैक्ट्स 2, 3 थे। एक तो यह था :-

The objective of the Etate Duty was to remove economic disparity through legislation "which is partly revenue and partly social."

और यह जो एग्जिस्टिंग इन-इक्वालिटीज हैं, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ़ वैल्थ में इनको भी कम किया जाये। स्टेटस की जो डैवलप्मेंट प्लान्स हैं, स्कीम हैं, उनको भी फाइनेंस किया जाये। इस ओबजैक्ट के साथ यह एक्ट लाया गया।

अब जो दो अमैंडमैंट आई हैं, हाउसिंग को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का है कि 50 हजार से डेढ़ लाख कर दिया जाये, जैसा हमारे साथी श्री जगन्नाथ राव कह चुके हैं, उनके साथ मैं सहमत हूं। रामविलास पासवान की बात नहीं सुनती हूं। लेकिन जब यह बिल बना तो उसका मकसद यही था कि इनहरीटर्स को इतना पैसा मिल जाता है, वह कोई एग्जहर्शन नहीं करते उन पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगे। एस्टेट का मतलब यही था। पहले एस्टेट ड्यूटी एक्ट डिफरैंट तरीके से देखा जाता था जो उस वक्त की मार्किट प्राइस होती थी उससे लगता था और और जो सरकारी तरीके से था, वह भी मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कह दिया। अब 50 हजार वाली बात की जरूरत नहीं है। हम सब समझते हैं कि जो हाउसिंग एजेन्सीज हैं, जितनी हमें हाउसिंग की जरूरत है, वह पूरा नहीं कर पाती। खासकर बड़े शहरों, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, दिल्ली वगैरह में कितनी दिक्कत है हाउसिंग की। आपने देखा होगा कि डी. डी. ए. ने भी इतनी मंहगी जमीन कर दी है, मैं आज अखबारों में देख रही थी, पता नहीं कहां तक दुरुस्त है, कि 200, 300 स्कवेयर गज की जगह के 5, 5 और 7, 7 लाख रुपये लगते हैं।

सैलेरीड लोग, खास तौर से मिडल इनकम और लोअर इनकम ग्रुप के लोग, सारी लाइफ की सेविंग्ज और प्राविडेंट फंड से लोन ले कर घर बनाते हैं। आदमी के मरने के बाद उसकी विधवा और माइनर बच्चों को बहुत दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं। सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि जो लोग खुद अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए घर बनाते हैं, उन्हें एस्टेट ड्यूटी से एग्जेम्ट किया जाए या नहीं। 80 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं, जो

[श्रीमती गुरविन्दर कौर ब्रार]

एस्टेट ड्यूटी का पेमैंट करने के लिए सारी प्रापर्टीं को बेच देते हैं, मगर फिर भी पूरा नहीं कर पाते । इस का ध्यान रखना जरूरी है । रेजिडेंशल हाउसिंज में कम से कम एक घर तो एग्जेम्ट किया जाए, और अगर नहीं कर सकते, तो उसकी कीमत पांच लाख रुपये होनी चाहिए ।

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की 29 वीं रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि चेयरमैन, सैन्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज - ने इस बारे में क्या कहा है :-

> "It is true that the Estate Duty Act is very complex and it is very difficult even for an expert to understand it."

इस तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत ही जरूरी है ।

> "We had decided at that time to bring about a comprehensive Bill amending our Estate Duty Act, but at that time the entire matter was transferred to the EARC headed by Mr. Jha. They are now seized of the matter and as soon as their recommendations are received, we will do all that is necessary to simplify the Act."

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूं कि आया वह इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे और एक काम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल कब तक लोक सभा के सामने आएगा ।

एस्टेट ड्यूटी के बारे में मैजिस्ट्रेट और ओथ कमिश्नर के सामने जो एफिडेविट देना पड़ता है, उसको बन्द करना चाहिए और इनकम टैक्स और दूसरे टैक्सों के लिए रिटर्न के वैरिफिकेशन के बारे में जो कार्रवाई होती है, वही करनी चाहिए ।

जो आदमी छः महीने के अन्दर रिटर्न नहीं देता और असिस्टेंट कंट्रोलर ऑर टाइम नहीं देता, तो उस पर पेनल्टी लगती है । इन बातों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए और इसके लिए जरूरी सुधार करने चाहिए ।

एस्टेट ड्यूटी एक्ट के मुताबिक अगर आरिजिनल रिटर्न डिफेक्टिव हो, तो रिवाइज्ड रिटर्न फाइल करने का प्राविजन नहीं है । ऐसा प्राविजन करना चाहिए कि रिवाइज्ड रिटर्न दी जा सके । इस एक्ट के मुताबिक फाइनल आर्डर्ज के खिलाफ कोई राइट आफ अपील नहीं है । मैं समझती हूं कि राइट आफ अपील रखना चाहिए ।

अगर कोई एस्टेट ड्यूटी देने के लिए अपनी जायदाद को बेचता है, तो उस पर कैपीटल गेन्ज टैक्स लगता है । या तो ऐसे केस में कैपीटल गेन्ज टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिए या उस में एस्टेट ड्यूटी कम करनी चाहिए ।

अभी मेरे कलीग ने कहा है कि डिसीस्ड के वक्त जो कुछ होता है, वह एस्टेट बन जाता है । उसकी कीमत वही होनी चाहिए, जो मरने वाले के वक्त थी । वह उससे ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह बिरीव्ड फैमिली, खास तौर से विडो और बच्चों, के लिए हार्डशिप होगी ।

कुछ एग्जेम्पशन्ज बहुत पहले फिक्स हुई थीं ,जैसे 2500 रुपए हाउस-होल्ड गुड्ज के लिए, 1000 रुपए फ्यूनरल एक्सपेंसिज के लिए, 10,000 रुपए अनमैरिड डाटर्ज वगैरह के लिए । ये बिल्कुल इनएडीक्वेट हैं और बिल्कुल अनरीयलैस्टिक बन चुके हैं । जब मंत्री महोदय एक काम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल लाएं-वह अभी आ जाना चाहिए था, क्योंकि काफी देर हो चुकी है-, तो इसकी तरफ भी त्वज्जुह दें ।

जो डिसएबल्ड चिल्डर्न डिपेंडेंट हों, उनका भी खास ध्यान रखना चाहिए ।

मैंने न्यूजपेपर्स में पढ़ा है कि आर्मी पर्सोनेल को टोटल एग्जेम्पशन दिया जा रहा है, अगर एक्शन में उनकी डेथ हो जाए । यह कितना सही है, भगवान जाने लेकिन मैंने 9 मई 1982 को अखबार में यह पढ़ा था । अगर उनके लिए एग्जेम्पशन किया गया है तो जो पीस टाइम

पर एक्शन में मरते हैं उनके लिए भी वह होना चाहिए । ऐसे ही पुलिस फोर्स के लिए और बार्डर सेक्यौरिटी फोर्स के लिए भी है अगर नेशन की बोर्डर का प्रोटेक्ट करते वक्त उनकी डेथ हो जाय तो उन को भी इस से एग्जम्पट किया गया है । मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि बहुत से पुलिस वाले जो आज कल कई किस्म की डेंक्वायटीज को डील करते हैं, लेबर स्ट्रगल को या भाव वायलेंस को डील करते हैं उन को भी इस के अंडर लाना चाहिए । ऐसे ही कस्टम्स वाले हैं, रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के लोग हैं उनको भी बहुत कठिन अवस्था में काम करना पड़ता है, उनको भी इसके अंदर लाना चाहिए। थोड़ा टाइम आप देते हैं तो और क्या बोलें?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, I will give you more time when the comprehensive Bill comes .

Now Shri Baburao Parajpe..

I think this is your mainden speech...

I will not ring the bell.

श्री बाबूराव पराजपे (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्पादक शुल्क अधिनियम 1953 में जो बना था उस में वित्त मंत्री जो संशोधन लाए हैं उस का मैं विरोध करता हूं । परन्तु साथ में धन्यवाद भी देना चाहता हूं कि 29-30 वर्ष के बाद क्यों न हो, इस प्रकार का एक अमेंडमेंट वह लाए हैं ।

प्राइस इन्डेक्स की बात दीमाग में आती है । 29 वर्ष पहले सन् 1953 में जमीन जायदाद मकानों की जो कीमतें थीं और आज जो कीमतें हैं उस के बारे में विशेष कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । सन् 1980 में काश्मीर विधान सभा में एक बिल लाया गया था । उस बिल में यह कहा गया था . . . (व्यवधान) . . . उस बिल में जो 2 लाख के ऊपर की जायदादें थी उनके के लिए विशेष कर लगाने का प्रावधान किया गया था । बहुत साफ बात हो जाती है सन् 53 और सन् 70 के बीच की इस अवधि में, 17 साल में, काश्मीर शासन ने कम से कम एक बात मानी थी कि मकानों और जायदादों की कीमत कम से कम चौगुनी हो गई है । अब मैं काश्मीर का उल्लेख करता हूं तो एक बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि धारा 370 के तहत भारत का कोई भी नागरिक जम्मू काश्मीर में कोई जायदाद नहीं खरीद सकता है । इस का बहुत सीधा सा मतलब यह होता है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में जो जायदादें हैं उनकी कीमतें भारत के दूसरे प्रदेशों के अनुपात में बहुत कम बढ़ी थीं । कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज 20 वर्ष के बाद वह एक रुपये की कीमत जो 1953 में थी वह आज दस पैसे से भी कम हो गई है । इस का मतलब यह है कि उस समय का पचास हजार रुपया आज पांच लाख रुपये के बराबर या उस से भी ज्यादा होगा और इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जब इस प्रकार से एक संशोधन पेश करने जा रहे हैं तो हम को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि प्राइस इन्डेक्स को दिमाग में रखते हुए हम उस डेढ़ लाख रुपये की रकम में परिवर्तन लाएं जिस से ऐसा लगे कि छोटी जायदाद वालों के साथ न्याय हुआ है ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । जब आर्थिक मामलों में कोई बिल हम लाते हैं तो एक बात और विचार करनी पड़ती है कि आजकल रोग चाहे सदन में हों चाहे सदन के बाहर हों, सारे भारतवर्ष में भ्रष्टाचार की बात की जाती है जो सदाचार के रूप में आजकल जाना जाता है । जब इस प्रकार का कोई आर्थिक विधेयक ला रहे हैं तो हम प्रयास यह करें कि उस में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन लाएं जिस में भ्रष्टाचार का मौका कम मिले । यह आवश्यक होता है । मध्य प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण है, मध्य प्रदेश में चुंगी कर कुछ वर्ष पहले समाप्त कर दिया गया । जब यह चुंगी कर था तो यह स्थिति थी मध्य प्रदेश में कि बहुत मामूली अदना सा चुंगी विभाग का कर्मचारी चाहे वह मुकद्दम होता था चाहे मुहर्रिर होता था, साल भर के अन्दर पांच सात लाख की जायदाद बना लेता था ।

[श्री बाबूराव परांजपे]

मैं जब भ्रष्टाचार की बात कर रहा हूं तो आप को इस पहलू पर भी विचार करना होगा जब आप यह एमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं । इस में आप को इस पर भी विचार करना होगा कि आखिर यह जो एस्टेट ड्यूटी आप को इकट्ठा करनी पड़ती है, तो इसको इकट्ठा करने पर शासकीय मशीनरी पर आप का क्या खर्च होता है और उस के रिटर्न में हम को क्या मिलता है । जैसा अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि कई करोड़ रुपया कर बकाया रह जाता है और इस से भी भ्रष्टाचार बहुत अधिक बढ़ता है ।

तो मैं मंत्री जी से पुन: निवेदन करूंगा कि सन् 1953 के भावों और सन् 1982 के भावों के बीच में जो फासला है, उस सब पर विचार कर के यह जो डेढ़ लाख रुपये तक इस को बढ़ाने की बात है, उसी हिसाब से इस लिमिट को बढ़ाया जाए और भ्रष्टाचार अगर पूरा आप समाप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं तो भ्रष्टाचार को कम से कम करने के लिए सरकार विचार करे और कोई एमेंडमेंट इस संबंध में लाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और मुझे विश्वास है कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को मुझ से कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी कि मैंने ज्यादा समय लिया है ।

SHRI BAPUHAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought with the object that the values of propoerty have appreciated. Therefore, the Government have felt that the limit of Rs. 50,000 should be increased to Rs. 1,50,000 for a total exemption of the property from the clutches of the Estate Duty Act.

Sir, the reasoning seems to be reasonable. But, the point which I would like to stress is this. Why should not the Minister apply the same principle to the poorest of the poor in our country? When we say that there is a price rise, a proportionate increase in pay, wages|salaries should be given to all the people. The only objective that is applicable to this reasoning, I believe, would be this. It is said that you are applying this principle of escalation of price for exemption from the tax only to the estate holders. You do not apply this to other classes who deserve the assistance more at the hands of the law-makers. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to consider this objection to the principle which is enunciated in this Bill and let the Government take all steps to give relief to the poor people of this country. They should see whether proportionate benefits due to the increase of price index can be given to these people.

My only objection to this Bill is that this measure has been brought in by way of a piecemeal legislation. Many times it has been suggested—the hon. ex-Finance Minister, Shri Venkataraman, has also said this on the floor of the House—that it is necessary to rationalise and simplify all the tax laws. Many recommendations| suggestions have been made by various Committees since 1971. We had the Wanchoo Committee, the Jha Committee, the Choksi Committee and it is reported that they have made various recommendations. But, the legislatve action to implement them unfortunately has not been taken.

In 1981, it is reported that Government have decided to appoint an official Committee headed by the Chaiman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes for simplification of all the taxes and to suggest amendments. I would like to know from him what happened to that. If, in fact, the Committee is working and its recommendations are to be made, why is it necessary for the minister to hurry up and bring this piece of legislation?

Sir, the P.A.C. report was laid on the table of the House on 31-3-82. They recommended that all the tax laws, especially, the direct tax legislation, should be simplified or rationalised. Now, as Mr. Daga said Government pays two hoots to the recommendations made by

the various Committees. Am I to take it that you have ignored the recommendations made by the PAC saying that the Direct Tax Laws should be rationalised and simplified? If not, I would like to know as to what steps Government propose to take to implement those recommendations of the PAC. I may also endorse the submission made by Mr. Jagannath Rao to the extent that Choksi Committee recommended unanimously that the price of self-occupied houses should be frozen. If we take into consideration this recommendation of the Choksi Committee it would not be necessary to increase this limit from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 or Rs. 1,50,000 regarding which there is a dispute. This suggestion has been accepted and accordingly Section 7(3) of the Wealth Tax was amended and the principal value was Pagged at 1972-73 value. If you accept this recommendation for the purpose of Wealth Tax why don't you accept the same suggestion for the purpose of Estate Duty? It is also suggested that for the properties acquired after 1972-73 its valuation at the first acquisition should be accepted as permanent value for the purpose of Wealth Tax. May I ask the hon. Minister of State for Finance as to why you are not accepting it for the purpose of Estate Duty and thus making discrimination between Wealth Tax and Estate Duty? The unfortunate part is if I am assessed for Wealth Tax in the month of March valuation would be made on the basis of value of property of at 1972-73 level but if I die in the next month the property will be valued at the market value on the date of death. I don't understand this disparity in these two legislations. I would therefore, request the hon. Minister to see as to whehter this disparity in these two Acts could be removed.

Secondly, you are increasing these taxes but have you given a thought as to what amount we are spending on the tax collection? We have very interesting data. In the year 1977-78 we spent Rs. 45 crores as expenditure on collection and it comes to 5.73 per cent; in 1978-79 we spent Rs. 49.50 crores and it comes to 9.81 per cent. In 1981-82 we spent Rs. 59.10 crores which came to 14.52 per cent but at the same have Government taken into consideration the ratio of collection of these taxes which is far below in the corresponding years, *viz.*, 3.32, 5.11 and 12.22 respectively? So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether any steps have been taken to reduce the expenses for collection of the tax and, if not, what steps Government propose to take in this connection. If proper steps are taken it is not necessary to increase the ratio of taxation.

The third point to which I wish to make a reference is relating to the suggestion which Mr. Daga made. Thousands and thousands of cases are pending. Every year the arrears of cases are mounting up. What is the solution to this? The solution has been suggested long ago, by a retired jude of the Supreme Court. The suggestion was the stanlishment of a Central Tax Court, to deal exclusively with litigation under the tax laws'. That recommendation was made to the Government long ago. I do not know as to what steps the Government have taken to establish such a Central Tax Court. If this Court is established then much of the burden will be removed from the ordinary courts and the cases can be decided expeditiously. Such Courts shall also provide uniformity in decisions. For want of such Court at present, we have got different decisions in different States. Finally one has to go to Supreme Court to take the final decision. Therefore, I feel that this step would help in the speedy disposal of thousands of cases which are at present pending in our courts. I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to accept this suggestion from an experienced person who has served not only as a High Court Judge, but as a Supdeme Court Judge and whose judgments are well-known.

My fourth point is ths: References were made by other colleagues regarding the appreciation of the value of the property. In view of the escalation of the prices of Estates and de-valuation of rupee, it is

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

necessary to increase this particular limit. Even this limit of 1.5 lakhs is not sufficient. If we take into consideration prices in Delhi, the position is this: I got this information from the Reference Section. In the year 1964 the price of gold of 10 grammes was Rs. 108. Today it is Rs. 1400. The price of land per sq. yard in Delhi in 1964 was Rs. 50 and now it is Rs. 1,000. Taking into consideration this aspect of the matter. I feel that the person who is going to be hit if proper measures are not taken will be the common man. In Bombay, for example, one bed room flat costs Rs. 2 lakhs. An ordinary employee or junior officer or clerk is the owner of such flat. If unfortunately the person dies the survivor has to bear the burden of earning money and compensate the earning which the deceased was earning. If the Government feels that in three generations all the property of the person should be liquidated and the person surviving has to go in the streets as a pauper, I have nothng to say on that.

I am unable to agree with the views expressed by my colleague Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan. In my opinion this law does not hit the poor, this law does not support the rich, but this law hits hard the common man and the middle class people.

Therefore, I feel, Sir, that Government should immeditely consider and take steps whether these limits should be extended.

At the same time I would like to urge upon the Minister the need to consider and accept my amendments—there are two amendments which Ih ave given. I respectfully like to point out that there are some more cases which need total exemption from Estate Duty.

If a person donates his entire Estate by way of creating a trust for the purpose of benefit of weaker sections, for the purpose of development of education or development of medical science etc., such donation should be totally exempted from the clutches of Estate Duty. For example, at present I have a case with me. A person died issueless leaving crores of rupees in the hands of a stranger through a will. The stranger does not want to have that property; he wants to donate the entire property for purposes of education, medicine, for upliftment of poor and weaker sections, by creating a Trust. Now, at present, for Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 86 lakhs is the Estate Duty. As compared to the total revenue of the Government that Estate Duty which would amount to Rs. 86 lakhs is negligible. But if that money is made available for public cause, for upliftment of weaker sections etc. Government should consider exempting such cases from Estate Duty. This is my respectful submission on this point. There is the second amendment which I have given. Sir, I do not know whether you will give me sufficient time to speak at that stage. I have given an amendment saying that if a person dies leaving a small family, consisting of 2 or 3 children, then, in order to give incentive to family planning, the Estate of such a person should be exempted from Estate Duty. This would promote the cause of Family Planning and is in support of the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister. I feel that my friends would welcome such a step.

With these suggestions, I generally support the Bill. I wish to emphasise what I said in the beginning *viz.*, that this principle of giving benefit because of price-rise to these sections having property, should also be made available to the poorest of the poor by increasing his wages proportionately to the rise in the price index.

श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा (होशंगाबाद) : एस्टेट ड्यूटी एमेंडमेंट बिल जो रखा गया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। इस में इस ड्यूटी की सीमा को पचास हजार से बढ़ा के डेढ़ लाख करने की बात कही गई है। इस बिल को लाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय और सरकार बधाई की पात्र है।

पिछले कई दिनों से हमारी सरकार निम्न मध्य वर्ग के लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने का काम कर रही है। उसी की यह एक और कड़ी है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने 19 फरवरी 1982 को पेश की गई अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस सीमा को ढाई लाख करने का सुझाव दिया था। 1953 में जो कीमतें थीं और आज जो हैं उनको देखते हुए निम्न मध्य वर्ग के लोगों को जो

राहत पहुंचाने का काम इस में किया गया है वह पूरी तरह से पूरा नहीं होता है । कम से कम एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने जिस में सभी दलों के सदस्य रहते हैं जो यह सुझाव दिया था कि इस सीमा को बढा कर ढाई लाख कर दिया जाना चाहिए, उसको तो आपको मान लेना चाहिए था । मैं आशा करता हूं कि उसके सुझाव को मान कर इस सीमा को ढाई लाख करने का आप कष्ट करेंगे ।

विरोधी दल के जो माननीय सदस्य हैं चाहे वे मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हों, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हों या लोक दल के हों उनका कार्य तो केवल विरोध करना है। बिना सोचे समझे वे हर चीज का विरोध करने लग जाते हैं । प्रजातंत्र के सब सुख और सुविधायों वे भोग रहे हैं । प्रजातंत्र के माध्यम से वे जीत कर आते हैं और यहां बैठ कर रूस और चीन की बातें करते हैं । उनके विरोध का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है। श्री राम विलास पासवान ने कहा है कि इससे गरीब लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, उनको नुकसान होगा और गरीबों की बात यह सरकार नहीं सोच रही है । क्या वह भूल गए हैं कि उनके नेता चौधरी चरण सिंह ने लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट का विरोध किया था, वह जब वित्त मंत्री थे तो वह टैक्स पर टैक्स लगाते चले गए थे ? क्या वह भूल गए हैं कि जब लोक दल की सरकार थी तब उन्होंने क्या किया था जिस को आज भी यह सरकार भुगत रही है, पूरा देश भुगत रहा है। सत्ता में हों तो एक बात और जब बाहर हों तो दूसरी बात करना ठीक नहीं है । इस वास्ते उनकी बात का कोई महत्व नहीं है । किसान जिस के पास दस एकड़ भूमि है वह भी एक डेढ लाख की हो जाती है, छोटा सा मकान होता है वह भी एक लाख का हो जाता है, चौराहे पर पान की दुकान की कीमत डेढ लाख हो जाती है, कस्बे या छोटे शहर में मकान है तो वह भी इतनी कीमत का हो जाता है । इस बिल के माध्यम से सरकार ने निम्न मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने का काम किया है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी सीमा बढ़ा कर ढाई लाख करने की भी वह कृपा करें और किसान की जमीन और मकान को एस्टेट ड्यूटी से एग्जैम्प्ट करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं जोकि विरोधी दल के कुछ मित्रों ने इसका समर्थन किया है । ऐसा मैं इसलिए कर रहा हूं कि हमारी धारणा रही है कि भारत में एक बड़ी संख्या में लोग यह मानते हैं कि यह सरकार पूंजीपतियों, जमींदारों और धनी लोगों के हित में काम करती है । इस विधेयक के जरिये यह साबित होता है कि सचमुच में इस सरकार का उद्देश्य यह है कि नाम तो लो गरीब लोगों का, बात तो गरीबी मिटाने की करो, बेकारी मिटाने की करो लेकिन काम करो जो धनी तबके के लोग हैं उनके हित में । यही इस बिल की मूल मंशा है ।

इस बिल में आप सीमा को बढ़ा कर पचास हजार से डेढ़ लाख कर रहे हैं और उसको सम्पदा शुल्क से मुक्त करना चाहते हैं । पहले आपने पचास हजार की सम्पदा को इससे मुक्त रखा हुआ था लेकिन अब अवमूल्यन के नाम पर उसको आप डेढ़ लाख रुपया करना चाहते हैं । रुपए की कीमत घट गई है, मुद्रा प्रसार हो गया है इसलिये इसमें बढ़ती होनी चाहिए, यही आपकी मांग है । और इस नाम पर उनको जो मर गए उनके वारिसों के लिए इतनी आपको चिन्ता है । लेकिन रोज लाखों करोड़ों जो जिन्दा हैं और मर रहे हैं उनके लिए आपको चिन्ता नहीं है, या बहुत कम है । इस बिल से मैं इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचता हूं । अगर आपकी नीति यह होती कि इतनी आमदनी वाले को एस्टेट ड्यूटी से छोड़ते हैं तो जो नौकरी पेशा लोग हैं उन पर भी टैक्स कम करें । तब मैं समझता कि आपकी मंशा ठीक है। लेकिन उनके लिये तो कुछ नहीं करते हैं । उल्टे रोज टैक्स बढ़ा रहे हैं जिसकी चोट गरीब और निम्न मध्यम वर्ग पर पड़ती है, किसानों और मजदूरों पर पड़ती है । महंगाई बढ़

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

गई । अभी एक तारांकित सवाल नं. 246 का जवाब मिला जो औषधियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के बारे में है जिसमें कहा गया कि दवाओं पर 1979-80 में 135.2 प्रतिशत कीमत बढ़ी थी । तमाम चीजों पर, उपभोग की सामग्रियों पर 217.6 प्रतिशत कीमत बढ़ी । 1980-81 में दवाओं पर 137.5 प्रतिशत और अन्य सामाग्रियों पर 275.1 प्रतिशत कीमत बढ़ी । फिर 1981-82 में 151.6 प्रतिशत और अन्य सामाग्रियों पर 280.4 प्रतिशत । यह आपकी फिगर है जो आज आपने दी है । इनका क्या अर्थ निकलता है? जिन लोगों को एस्टेट ड्यूटी से छूट मिली है उनकी तादाद कम है आम जनता की तुलना में । किसानों, मजदूरों की तादाद ज्यादा है, इसलिए उनके लिये दवाओं और अन्य चीजों में इतनी कीमत बढ़ी है । तो इसकी चोट किस पर पड़ती है ? गरीबों पर । मैंने नहीं सुना कि आपने उनके करों में कमी की हो । धनी लोगों का तो टैक्स कम कर दिया, चाहे वह डैथ ड्यूटी हो, वैल्थ टैक्स हो या एस्टेट ड्यूटी हो । कहा गया कीमत बढ़ गई इसलिए राहत दे रहे हैं । अगर ऐसा ही है तो विशाल जनता को क्यों नहीं राहत देते ?

अभी पूरे देश में स्टील के मजदूर, कोयला खानों, बिजली कम्पनियों के मजदूर, अध्यापक सारे लोग मांग कर रहे हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ गई है हमारे वेज में रिवीजन होना चाहिये । लेकिन उसके लिए आपके पास पैसा नहीं है । बातें होती हैं और टूट जाती हैं । मजदूरों की सरकार से मैनेजमेंट के बीच में बात होती है, लेकिन मामला खत्म हो जाता है । तो उनका भी तो आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए । लेकिन उनके लिए कोई ध्यान नहीं है । जो पैसे वाले मरेंगे उनके वारिसों का ध्यान रख कर आपने इस बिल को प्रस्तुत किया है । जनता पार्टी भले ही इसका समर्थन करे, लेकिन हम नहीं कर सकते इसलिए कि यह धनी लोगों को प्रश्रय देने वाला विधेयक है । इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

16 hrs.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): The debate on this Bill was highly useful. It was highly enriched by the speeches of hon. Members like Mr. Parulekar, Mr. Jagannatha Rao and Mrs. Brar. So, I am not going to speak about the principles or problems involved in this Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill as such.

When the original Bill of 1952 was introduced, it had two objects: one was to prevent concentration of wealth, and the other to reduce inequalities in the distribution of wealth. Therefore, it is natural to pose a question: how far have we achieved them? How far was the earlier Act benefited by measures taken under the policy of socialistic pattern of society?

One problem which has been highlighted in this debate, is about Article 252 of the Constitution. It speaks about the following:

> *"Power of Parliament to legislate for two or more States by consent and adoption of such legislation by any other State....."*

Again, entry 87 of Union List speaks about "Estate Duty in respect of property other than agricultural land." Entry 49 in the State List speaks about "Taxes on land and buildings". Therefore, I put a question yesterday to our friend Mr. Chakraborty: 'How far has West Bengal implemented this Act, *i.e.*, in the matter of bringing in agricultural land in that State within the ambit of this Act?" Unfortunately, the reply given by him was very amusing. He said—I quote:

> "So far as this duty is concerned, in West Bengal we have given concessions to the marginal farmers, to the middle farmers, and not to the rich farmers."

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI CHARANJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

It is a very strange answer received from the hon. Member. That has prompted me to say something about it to-day. The First Schedule originally had 17 States; now in the new clause 2B, there is reference only to a few States. An important question now arises, *viz.*, how far is this enactment going to be implemented in the other States?

The second point is that in the Second Schedule, the rates now mentioned are fantastic. Originally, it was only 4 per cent on Rs. 50,000/-; now it has gone up to 10 per cent. Then the next slab is Rs. 5,000/- plus 15- per cent. Thereafter the next slab will be Rs. 27,500|- plus 25 per cent. Therefore, the question arises: how many people are going to benefit by this Bill?

All of us have to die; but after our deaths, we will be bequeathing the problem to our heirs. There will not be much left to them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Now they have to stand on their own legs.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I feel you should do it in West Bengal. I had put a question to you yesterday; and I have read out your answer. Why don't you implement it? You were criticizing Government's policy left and right. I don't want to say anything more about it.

I would like to know from the Minister: "Are you going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill?" Many suggestions have been given by hon. Members; to incorporate many of those suggestions, are you going to bring in a comprehensive Bill?

My two submissions are: (1) it is imperative that we have a comprehensive Bill; and (2) the slabs which you have given here will be taking out a lot of money. From 10 per cent it has gone up to 25 per cent and 30 per cent, in addition to lump sum payments. These rates should be reduced.

Another point is this. In Section 33, there are 17 exemptions given. Have you taken into consideration this enhanced valuation to Section 33? You have not extended the benefits to Section 33—for example, the contributions towards charity, etc. So, I would like to know from the Minister: "Are you going to incorporate the same principle in Section 33 wherein you have enumerated exemptions; if so, how much, and which are the areas?" These are my few suggestions. This amending Bill having five aspects is welcome and is a step in the right direction, and towards a good procedure. I welcome it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Mr. Chairman, as many as 11 hon. members have participated in the debate; and I am very much thankful to all of them for giving practical suggestions and highlighting other aspects of the Act here. The Bill which is before the House is very simple and short. In the beginning, I started with this assumption that this Bill will be welcomed by both sides of the House, but I was surprised—it was not unusual; it was usual on the part of my friend, Shri Chakraborty—that while initiating the debate, he opposed the Bill on the main ground and raised his voice by saying that this Government is coming forward with measures which are against its commitment of socialist society and it does not mean what it says. It is totally wrong. This Government believes in achieving the goal of socialist society and it sincerely and honestly wants to implement whatever it has committed before the nation; and I will very earnestly request that the 20-point programme which is directly meant for the benefit of the weaker-sections of the society in our country is a revolutionary commitment to the nation; and I don't think in the history of the world there will be any other democratic country

[Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia]

which has ever committed to the nation for the fulfilment of this type of programme.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Very poor knowledge of the history!

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: You can say whatever you like; nobdoy can stop you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Very poor knowledge of history—no country in the world.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Yes, no democratic country in the world except India. I was also surprised that my friend, Shri Chakraborty has forgotten that whatever measures the Government has brought forward in the House have been recommended by the Estimates Committee which also had two hon. members, Mr. M. M. Lawrence and Mr. Ajit Kumar Saha—I think he will now remember that his own party members like Shri Chitta Basu -they have unanimously recommended that not only from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 but also from Rs. 50,000 it must be raised to Rs. 2-1|2 lakhs. Therefore, his other party men are recommending and the requesting the Government and putting their suggestions before the Government. But when the Government comes before the House for implementing all those suggestions and recommendations, the member comes forforward and opposes it. I don't think I should say something more on this. What is the value of this opposition and what knowledge and strength he has behind that, he has to decide himself.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: See how democratically are we functioning?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The debate has gone beyond the scope of the amending Bill which is before the House and the hon. Deputy-Speaker, when he was in the Chair, rightly remarked that we were heading towards a general debate. You might have also heard that the whole Act, this Estate Duty Act and other measures connected with the different duties have been criticised, suggestions have been given, but I would like to remind the House that according to Article 252 of the Constitution we cannot consider at this stage other recommendations, other amending measures, which have not been recommended at least by two different States of our country through their Legislatures. Therefore, I would like to request that this debate and my reply should also be confined to the short and simple measure which is before the House that we have brought and this is a commitment of the Finance Minister made before the House in his Budget speech of 1981-82, that a measure will be brought before the House for raising the exemption limit from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 and the other amendments there which are being considered by the House. But there are some very important suggestions and points raised by the hon. Members. I will be very brief but it will be necessary to make the position clear that I place the viewpoint of the Government before the House.

Some figures have been quoted by my friends Mr. Daga and Mr. Parulekar and other hon. Members; and they wanted to know why so many cases were pending. They said that the disposal was not satisfactory and the expenditure incurred on collecting this tax was very high and was objectionable. This is not the actual position. I do realise that the cases are pending and the number of pending cases is very big. But you should see the disposals also and compare them with the disposals. In 1977-78 nearly 40,000 cases were decided. So was the case in 1978-79 when more than 37,000 were decided; in 1979-80 32,000 cases were decided; in 1980-81 also 32,000 cases were decided and in 1981-82 36,000 cases were decided. This is a regular process. Cases are disposed of, new cases are initiated, and therefore if you only see the number of cases disposed of we do

realise that it is not that only cases are filed, cases are initiated, but it is a regular process, new cases come up, disposals are there and the pending cases will also be there. But the Department is quite alert and we are monitoring them. We are fixing targets for the disposal and we are also quite anxious and alert that so many cases should not be kept pending. But there are practical difficulties. Adjournments are being sought; other documents which are necessary for the disposal of the cases are not produced by the parties and therefore we get the figures of pending cases. I do not want to take the time of the House, but the number of pending cases goes on increasing. Therefore, if the litigants are concerned about it, and if they themselves are very anxious to speed up the disposal, to have a quick disposal, they have to come forward with the necessary information, the evidence, documents for the disposal of the cases and I think we will try our utmost to see that these pending cases are disposed of as early as possible.

Regarding the expenditure on the collection of Estate Duty, the figures are like this:

	Gross collection Rs. in crores	Expenditure Rs. in crores
1978-79	13.08	1.01
1979-80	14.05	1.05
1980-81	16.31	1.21

Therefore it is not correct to say that the percentage of expenditure is rising and the Government is not taking care to minimise the expenditure. Either for collecting this tax or the other taxes the Government is quite conscious that the expenditure should not go on rising.

Many hon. Members have given suggestions for improvement in the original Act, other chapters and clauses the process of valuation, limitation and producing of evidence and so on. In this connection I will like to tell the House that the Government is considering to bring forward before the House a Bill which will include the simplified procedures and rationalisation of estate duty in the light of the recommendations made by the Jha Commission, the suggestions made by the hon. Members to raise the monetary limit of various exemptions, the suggestions made by various committees and commissions appointed by the Finance Ministry. At present, the point for consideration is very short and simple, which I have already stated.

One important point was raised by Shri Jagannath Rao. He asked whether the same rule for house valuation will apply as is applicable for wealth tax. In this connection I may say that this principle will be applicable only in respect of one house. Where an assessee owns more than one house, the other houses under the Estate Duty Act will be valued according to the market rate on the date of death. However under the Wealth Tax Act such other houses are valued under the special rule which gives a concessional value.

As I have already stated, there is no committee of officials. This work has been entrusted to the Jha Commission. They are examining all the suggestions for amending the direct taxes Acts.

Regarding Mr. Daga's objection that the rules were not placed before both the Houses of Parliament and that the Subordinate Legislation Committee has raised certain objections, I may say that under section 85(3) of the Estate Duty Act, all rules made under that Act are required to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament as soon as they are made. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation have recommended that all such provisions should be brought in line with a model clause given by them. We have given an assurance that when we next amend the Estate Duty Act, this Provision will be prepared according to the model clause.

An important point was raised whether this will apply to small houses in villages also. In this connection, I may state that in addition to the various exemptions

[Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia]

available under the Estate Duty Act, the value of a house used for residential purpose is exempt upto Rs. 1 lakh where the house is situated in a place with a population exceeding 10,000. If it is situated in a place with a popualtion of 10,000 or less, the value of the house is fully exempt without any limitation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There will be exemption if the popualtion is more?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: It the population is less than 10,000, then there is no question of levying tax on the house itself; it is total exemption.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Now even in major panchayats the population is 50,000.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I think I have covered all the impotrant points raised. The other suggestions and recommendations will be considered at the time when the comprehensive Bill is brought before the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: When?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA : As soon as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4. Amendment of section 33

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 25,—

after sub-section (1), *insert*—

'(i) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(aa) Property donated by the deceased by creating a public trust for educational purposes or for medical purposes or for uplift of weaker sections; (ii),".' (1)

Page 2,—

after line 32, insert—

'(ii) after clause (o), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(oo) If the deceased leaves a small family of less than three children;".' (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos. 1 and 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6.—*Amendment of Second Schedule*

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 44, *insert*—

"Provided that if the deceased had unmarried daughters and sons studying in schools and colleges, deduction of Rs. 2,000 for each daughter to be married and Rs. 1,500

for each son and daughter studying in schools or colleges shall be allowed but the total deduction shall not exceed the total payable estate duty." (13)

The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill gives some relief and, therefore, to that extent only the Bill is welcome. Though the amendment that has been given by me is symbolic it carries some weight. Therefore, I wish to say a few words about it.

Taxation in our country is the highest as compared to the taxation in developed and developing countries of the world. We have to tackle it now very carefully. We have reached the saturation point. Therefore, Government must think how to effectively collect all the available taxes judiciously. Whatever amount is realised, that should be spent more usefully.

I would strongly urge upon the Government that it is not an advisable time to put more taxes now. On property worth Rs. 20 lakhs, Rs. 8,40,000 is to be paid as tax. Since the taxes are heavy, naturally ways would be found to evade tax. There are some clever people who will do so without infringing the law. There are some unscrupulous people or un-social elements too who do so.

Take for instance my case. I have seven children. Keeping in view the duty that will be payable, I have gifted my property to sons and daughters. Now I need not pay the Wealth Tax they need not pay estate duty after I die. Like that there are other methods to evade the taxes.

Do not tax more but collect it in an effective manner so as to get whatever is legitimately due. At the same time spend money on those things which are absolutely necessary. Do not spend money without proper thinking.

I want to bring to your kind notice one case. A lady lost her husband soon after her marriage. She earned some money. She married for the second time. The second husband also died. She had got two daughters. They grew up. She had to perform the marriage of the first daughter and she had also to give Rs. 1,60,000 to get a seat for the second daughter in the medical college. For the marriage of her first daughter she had to pay a heavy dowry as demanded by the parsents of the bridegroom. The lady had a plot which she had bought for Rs. 1 lakh. She actually sold it for Rs. 11,50,000 but the papers for sale were registered at Rs. 5,00,000/-. Registration fee, etc., on amount worth Rs. 6 lakhs is a loss to the Government. What I mean to say is we have to see the pitiable condition of the family. Knowing full well that it was a cheating to the Government, keeping the condition of the family in view, I had to keep quite.

The only best way is to collect taxes effectively. If it is done Government can realise enough amount of money. Recently when we went to Germany, I was told that the taxes were not many. They collect taxes at sources. By doing so, they collect a large sums of money without irritating the assessees. But we tax heavily at the State level, local-self government level and at the Central level. These are very hard to bear by the poor people. It is a question of those middle class people who are hit hard by this taxation. In this connection, permit me to say a few words. Every year, the Government gives D.A. to its employees, and organised labours also get D.A. The organised labours and the Government servants will not be more than 20 or 25 per cent of the population whereas the peasants and others who comprise 80 per cent and who live in villages who have fixed income, do not get any additional D.A. But at the same time, they have to pay the higher price Therefore, instead of paying D.A., the prices should be brought down so that not only Government employees and organised labours benefit but everybody benefits. Unless and until we bring down the prices, it is not possible for us to bring peace or happiness to the people. Therefore, the first and foremost duty of the Government is to see that prices are brought down.

I would like to say a few words about the widows. Instead of quoting law, one or two instances I will give. There was an accident between Pune-Bangalore road and a family of four was in the car. The fatherh and one son died. Another son's

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

brain was affected.That boy was in coma for 4 years. What the poor lady could do for 4 years? He was not taking food, not having any sense. For 4 years, the boy has to be looked after. Their income is low, the family was in great difficulty. In our Hindu society, we find, particularly in all the classes, children are to be married and they have to be educated. The poor lady was hit very hard and there is much difficulty. I therefore urge upon the Government to see that relief is given to the poor widows. Not only that, they are subject to harassment and other difficulties, apart from the worry of educating the children and the marriage of children. Though, it may not be possible for the Government to commit itself now, it is very necessary, particularly in our Indian society, the Government should come all the way to help widows who are in great difficulty. In such cases, wealth tax exemption should be given to a greater extent so that the family may be in a commitment or the education of the children and the marriage of the children. It is all the more difficulty. In such cases, wealt tax exempchildren. Therefore, in such cases, Government must come to the aid of those people.

I do not want to take much time of the House. What I wish to say is, some rational method is to be found out whereby our tax measures are simple and at the same time efficiently collected.

With regard to valuation, some columns have been given. I quote my own instance. In 1944, I bought a house at the rate of Rs. 250 for 60' x 40', for Rs. 4,500. The same building now costs more than Rs. 2 lakhs. I live there, my children live there. It is unfair if the present market value is to be taken for calculating the wealth tax, which is Rs. 2 lakhs now. It is not just. No addition or improvement has been made in the building. We are getting the same facilities and amenities from the Municipality. To tax forty times the value of the house particularly which is self-occupied by the House owner is very harsh. Therefore, in such cases where the house is not going to be sold and profit made and where the owner lives in the house itself, the tax should not be levied on such property.

The bringing of these measures piecemeal will not be good. Whenever a measure like this is brought before the House, the usual reply is, "We will bring forward a comprehensive Bill later on." These amendments are being brought piecemeal so frequently that, I do not know, even the law makers will not be able to know what are the various amendments which have been made particularly in the Wealth-tax Act and the Income-tax Act. Every year, they bring about a change, an amendment, and that changing of the Act piecemeal will not do good. Therefore, whatever amendment or change in the Act is to be brought about should be well thought of and brought once and for all.

As I stated, this amendment of mine seeks to give relief to the widows and, at the same time, not to put undue burden on the people. I know the Government cannot commit itself now. So, it is only a symbolic amendment and I just wanted to bring that aspect of the matter to the notice of the Government. I do not press for the amendment.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: This amendment is not acceptable. I would confine my reply only to the amendment moved by the hon. Member. Rule 80(i) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provides:

> "An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates."

The proposed amendment falls outside the scope of the present Bill and, therefore, it

contravenes the said rule. The proposed amendment cannot also be passed by the Lok Sabha unless the legislatures of at least two States pass resolutions adopting the proposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put Amendment No. 13 moved by Shri Shamanna to Clause 6 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is Amendment No. 14 Clause 7 (New) in the name of Shri Shamanna. Is he moving the Amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am not moving my Amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Amendment is not moved.

The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the next item, the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Bill. Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to determine the emoluments, allowances and privileges of Governors, be taken into consideration."

The measure is very simple and the purpose is also very limited. So, I do not think that the hon. Members have to say so many things on this measure. In short, I would like to say that article 158(3) of the Constitution provides:

"The Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges....

"as may be determined by Parliament by law and until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges, as are specified in the Second Schedule of the Constitution."

In the absence of any law enacted by Parliament so far, the allowances and privileges of Governors were first regulated under the Government of India (Governors Allowances and Privileges) Order issued in relation to different States.

The existing GAP Orders relating to allowances and privileges of Governors prescribe limits within which the Governors are entitled to incur expenditure on their official residences and staff etc.

These limits were prescribed a long time back. Over the years, in several cases, on account of the increase in prices, it had become impossible to restrict the expenditure within the limits prescri-

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

bed under the GAP Orders, particularly of 1950 and 1957 and additional expenditure has, therefore, to be incurred on the Raj Bhavans.

The GAP Orders also did not provide for expenditure on medical treatment of the Governors.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There are already more facilities for medical treatment of Governors.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : This Bill, besides fulfilling the Constitutional requirement, seeks to rationalise the expenditure on Raj Bhavans and to make some necessary provisions in respect of the emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Governors.

This, in short, is what is contained in the various provisions of this Bill.

I request the Hon. House to accept the legislative proposal placed before it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): This Bill appears to be very simple. But the post of the Governor and the role of the Governor are not simple.

At the very outset I would like to dwell upon the fact that in the pre-Independenc days, the Congress leaders used to talk of plain living and they were all the disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, who is known for his simple and unostentatious life and the people believed that after independence, all these programmes, proclamations and principles would be faithfully implemented.

But, then, after independence what do we find?

All those plain living persons have started a different sort of life betraying their earlier promises and commitment to the people.

The same Congress people who criticised the luxurious life and office of the British officers, have started imitating those people and today we find that in all the States with some honourable exceptions—I am speaking of the Governors—Gover- have all the facilities which the Britishers used to have, the same bungalows and the same privileges.

Even though those of the rise of prices, the real income of the people has gone down, look at the way the Governors lead their life.

In Soviet Russia and China, after the Revolution, all those bungalows were converted into museums, schools and hospitals. But, you are spending more money for their maintenance for Governors.

So much expenditure has to be incurred, according to you, in order to safeguard the dignity of the post of the Governor.

But dignity of a person or office does not lie on the expenditure you incur on his maintenance but it depends on the integrity of the man and on his commitment to the people and the service he renders to the people. With Gandhiji we had very great differences. But he used to live a very simple lie. He was ridiculed by the Britishers as 'half-naked fakir' but he was respected by the Indian people; even his opponents respected at least his simple way of life.

Now I come to the next point. I do not go into details because these are amenities, they are entitled to medical and other things. But the more important question is what should be the role of a Governor in a federal State. When the Government of India Act, 1935, was passed by the British Parliament, the Indian National Congress protested. What did they protest against? As you know, the Congress joined the Provincial Ministries on the condition that the Governor, that is, the Central and also the Provincial, would not interfere with the functioning of the elected representatives of the people. The Indian National Congress passed a Resolution not to join the Cabinet, not to join the Provincial Government, and only when a commitment was made by Lord Linlithgo that the interference would be the minimum, on the basis of that, the Indian National Congress joined. The

Indian National Congress always, in all their Resolutions, demanded provincial autonomy and they said that, to be really federal, the State should be free from unnecessary control by the Centre. But after Independence, when this Constitution was framed....

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): By whom?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: By you. If you go into that question, I would say that it was not done by the representatives of the people because at that time hardly 18 to 20 per cent of the people could vote; 80 per cent had no voting rights....

AN HON. MEMBER: Only 14 per cent.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Only 14 per cent could vote. Anyway I am not going into that now. We could debate it. Now, what was done? Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, was almost incorporated in our new Constitution. At that time, in the debate, some of the members demanded that this post of Governor should be elected, the people of the State should elect. It is done in the United States of America. But the argument was that there should not be two elected bodies—the Governor elected by the people and the Council of Ministers elected by the people. But then the question is: under normal circumstances, what is the duty of a Constitutional head? Has he any discretionary power? Can he disregard the advice of the Council of Ministers? No. Never. In a Parliamentary system of Government, there is always the responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature, and the Governor and President are simply Constitutional heads. Here in India we find a peculiar system of federation. And what is the history of the Congress Party, the Party which promised during the debate in the Constituent Assembly that there would be the least interference? I am not going into details how the Indian federation is really not a federation. Actually it is almost a unitary State with certain federal principles. But even then it was said—Dr. Amedkar also said—that in their own spheres the States will be completely free—with no control from the Centre. And that is the principle of a federation. A federation pre-supposes two sets of government powers enumerated in the Constitution and that the constitution cannot be changed unilaterally. That is the basic feature of a federation—where two forces are balanced, the centripetal and the centrifugal, which means that it is a sort of unity in diversity which India is and the federal constitution conforms to the social and political conditions of the country and that was recognised by some of the leaders.

But right from 1952 elections, the Central Government started interfering in the affairs of the States. In PEPSU and Travancore-Cochin the governments were dismissed—the elected governments of the people, and they were dismissed by the Centre. After that, in Kerala when a communist government was voted to power by the people, and, according to our constitution, the sovereign, that government was dismissed. And also in all these cases the Governors were used unfortunately, I must say, as the instruments of the Central Government because the Governors are appointed by the President. The President is bound to obey and conform to the opinion tendered by the Council of Ministers. So it means what? Try to understand it. If, in the Centre there is one political party which is running the Government, that party, through the President using the Governor, can go against the will of the people of a State. Do you think this is democratic? Do you think this is permissible under the Constitution? I do not think so. Even in the United States of America, the States not only enjoy the residuary powers but the powers of the Central Government are limited and they are having a strong State. You say, a strong country requires a strong Centre. Undoubtedly, but the strength must be relating to the subjects given to the Centre. But what is happening in the United States? The States enjoy more freedom. Do you think that it has weakened the political system in the USA? I do not think so. Or take the case of Switzerland. The Cantons enjoy more powers. Do you think that it has weakened the political system? No. But here we find gradually more and more the Governors are being used, unfortunately—I do not

say that all Governors have become willing tools. What else can they do? They are responsible to the President and they cannot go against the President. That means that they cannot go against the Prime Minister. So, it is the Prime Minister who is going to determine what form of government a particular State should have. In the type of polity we have, don't you envisage that since there are multiplicity of Parties, there can be different types of government. No State under the present Constitution can go against the basic structure of the Constitution because already their powers are limited—both administrative, legislative and financial. So, even within the limited powers, the Central Government does not trust the State Government. The problem is not only with the Party, a different Party having a State Government. There are contradictions even within the ruling party itself. The latest example as to how the Governor can not only misuse his office but can also destroy the democratic principles is the example of Haryana.

I must say it is unparalelled we have seen Shri Dharma Vira who wanted to bypass the Legislature; we fought against, Shri Dharma Vira and, ultimately, we won in West Bengal. There were interferences by the Centre against the people because they do not like the type of Government that we had in West Bengal. I do not speak about the present Governor. I do not know what will happen. But, we were very happy with our previous Governor, Shri T. N. Singh, because he did not interfere. In our Constitution, the Governor is not given any discretionary powers. This was settled in England where even the Queen did not have the discretionary powers. The Constitutional Head—the King or the Queen—says that they have the right only to be consulted and nothing more. But, in Haryana, what do we find? Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a strange thing.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chakraborty, please take your seat.— He is on a point of order.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Sir, this amendment envisages only regarding emoluments of the Governors. But, the hon. Member is going to foreign countries and he is going into the functioning of the Governors in the States whether he is functioning under the President or the Prime Minister. I would only request the hon. Chair to give its ruling on whether a Member is entitled to speak anything he likes or only on the subject that is pending here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, the Members are always expected to speak on the subject and, I think that ,as a background, he can also discuss these things. When the Governors' emoluments, Privileges and other things are being discussed, then, in that connection, though they are not relevant; they are not out of order. I think the Member should now come to the Bill proper.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am sorry I cannot oblige the hon. Member for speaking what he would like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: While participating in the debate, we will be allowed to speak on the points of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling on the point of order.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, now what has been done by the Governor of Haryana? The people of Haryana voted against the Congress (I). It was in minority. The Congress (I) Government was forced to be formed there.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I am on a point of order. He is telling something about the Governor of Haryana. Kindly see Rule 352. The Explanation says:

> "The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him;"

He is discussing about the character of a Governor of Haryana. In the Explanation to Rule 352 it is laid down. I think the hon. Member goes into the Explanation. You will not allow him to discuss about the Governor of Haryana.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no new point.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chaiman, Sir, now the democratic principle is this. *Vox Populi Vox Dei*—they say, the Voice of the people is the voice of God. The people in Haryana are now suffering. The majority of the people voted for a non-Congress (I) Government but, because of the role of the Governor, the Congress (I) Government was formed and the Leader of the Congress (I) was given a chance and ample opportunities by the Governor for defection. Now, Sir, compare the role of the Governor in Assam.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. As an example you can quote but you cannot go in details. We are not discussing here the role of Governor of Haryana. I did not stop you earlier but in your entire speech of more than fifteen minutes you have not mentioned a word about the contents of the Bill I thought as a background you may say but while discussing on this Bill you cannot bring in the role of Governor of Haryana. Please concentrate on the Bill under consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: If you say that I am to concentrate only on this then for your ready reference I may point out that in the debate on Presidential Address the whole thing of West Bengal was discussed I objected to it and the ruling from the Chair was that it could be done.

(*Interruptions*)

17.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may please now conclude The time allotted is only one hour.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Now, how the Governor functioned in Assam. When the list of the majority of the Members was produced he wanted to know who would be in the Ministry and sometimes they are compelled to be bodily present. What was done in Haryana. He was asked to prove his majority after one month. A period of one month was given to buy the MLAs. Is it democracy? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARI (Buxar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 352 has already been quoted and this House has suffered the speech of Mr. Chakraborty for more than half an hour. His entire speech is devoted to a vicious attack on the institution of Governor. Sir, You also know that without giving a previous notice a Member cannot level charges against Governor. So, my request to you would be that you kindly go through the proceedings and expunge all such remarks.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the records. Please conclude now. You insist on taking more time then what I will do hereafter is that after the allotted time is over then I will immediately ask the Minister to reply. If one Member insists on taking twenty minutes then how can I stop other members also speaking that long?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, time given to the hon. Member while speaking on allowances to the Governors must be in kepeing with the dignity of the Governor.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now. So, I think, the time has come when this House should consider as to what exact role the Governor should play. The ruling Congress (I) party is more and more dependent upon the Governors to accomplish their own political interests.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One sentence about the amendment.... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is this? This is a very serious discussion. I don't like this. They

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

should not interrupt. Otherwise, I will do the same thing. More and more the ruling Congress (I) party is using the Governors for their own political ends.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I know, how much time you would require?

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I am concluding.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Tewari, he is concluding. Please take your seat.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I rise to make my point of order under Rule 380. As I have already said, there are expressions in the speech of Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty which are defamatory, which are against the dignity attached to the institution of Governors. Therefore, under Rule 380, his expressions should not be allowed to remain on record. Rule 380 says:

> "380: If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

My submission is only this: Words have been used by Prof. Chakraborty against Governors, against the institution of Governors. In the interests of the House, in the interests of the political system, such expressions should not be allowed to go on record. These words should be expunged from the records of the House. This is my respectful submission to you. The Member should be restrained from turning this House into a street-corner meeting in Calcutta where they take advantage of indulging in slanderous campaigns against the Congress (I).

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Expressions like 'street-corner meeting' are also defamatory.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His expression 'stret-corner meeting' is also objectionable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He always remembers Calcutta, I know.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I don't want to hear any lecture from the hon. Member because they are out to destroy the democratic system itself; their party is doing its best to do this and they did it during the emergency.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: It is your party which is doing it and which has already done it; not we.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Tewari, please sit down. He is concluding.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. Professor is concluding. All of you should be ready for clapping hands. He is concluding. Please conclude.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Considering the political role of the Governors, it is clear, the ruling party has been using the Governors, only to subserve their interests. This will adversely affect the democratic system; nay, even reverse the verdict of the people. Therefore, it is my submission that the institution of Governors should be abolished. There is no reason why the Governors appointed by the President, who are subject to the control of the Prime Minister, should be allowed to function in a State utterly to the detriment of the will of the people of the State. I also want that Governors should not be given those facilities. Many things are not specified here. Specific rules should be made even if it goes against the accepted principles of the ruling party. This is my submission. In our country majority of the people are poor. No money should be wasted on these posts. That is why I request, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that the whole House should reconsider this Constitutional provision. I do feel that the

post of Governor should be abolished. Sir, there is no reason why the Central instrument should be working in different States in this way.

With these words I conclude.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. Shri Mool Chand Daga.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I want your ruling, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I said, I will go through the records. Already I have said that.

Now, Shri Mool Chand Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जब यह बिल पढ़ा तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि इस बिल में आपने सारी बातें डेलीगेटिड लेजिस्लेशन की कही हैं । आप कोई सी क्लाज भी इस बिल की लेकिर देख लीजिए । सभी में यह है।

"Clause 8 (1) A Governor shall be entitled to use without payment of rent or hire, such number of motor vehicles as the President may by order determine.

Then—"(3) The use of the motor vehicles referred to in sub-section (1) by the members of the family of a Governor shall be regulated by rules made in this behalf."

In every section, it is stated that it will be regulated by rules.

Section 11: "For the purpose of enabling a Governor to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of this office, he shall be entitled...." to so many things.

Then it is stated...."as may be provided for by rules."

मुझे एक बात समझ में नहीं आई कि इतने अधिकार क्यों देने जा रहे हैं । इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । Kindly see Section 12:

"Where, in the case of any Governor, the President is satisfied that the amount authorised under this Act by way of any allowances or for meeting any expenses with respect to any matter require to be increased or that a need has arisen to sanction expenses with respect to any matter for which provision, though permissible, has not been made in the rules made under this Act, he may by special order increase such amount or sanction such expenses to such extent as may be specified in such order."

और हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी हुकम जारी कर देंगे । हम इसके जरिए नहीं समझ पाए कि इतने लंबे-चौड़े पावर्स क्यों दे रहे हैं । प्रोसीजर मैथड़ पर अधिकार देने चाहिएं, बेसिक चीजें आप डेलीगेट नहीं कर सकते--

Everywhere, the delegated power is there. Parliament never abrogates its rights.

इसको देखने के बाद मालूम होता है कि पार्लियामेंट बेसिक चीजों को डेलीगेट करने जा रही है । आप केवल प्रोसीजर डेलीगेट कर सकते हैं कि क्या प्रोसीजर होगा । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके चेयर पर होते हुए यह बिल इस रूप में पारित नहीं होना चाहिए ।

"Where a Governor is granted leave by the President he shall, during the period of such leave, be paid leave allowance at such rates as the President may by order determine."

मतलब क्या है ? यह तो आज भी सब जगह है, इतनी देर से यह बिल क्यों लाए हैं । इसमें कोई अधिकार पार्लियामेन्ट को नहीं है। सारे अधिकार डेलीगेट लेजिसलेशन को दे दिए हैं । यह जो है --

"....he shall be entitled to such other privileges as may be prescribed by rules made in this behalf....entertainment allowance, hospitality grant.... as may be provided for by rules.

हम क्या कर रहे हैं । इससे तो अच्छा है कि हम चुपचाप कह दें कि सारे

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

पावर्स डेलीगेट लेजिसलेशन को दे दिए हैं । पार्लियामेन्ट को क्या करना है । हमने सारे अधिकार दे दिए हैं गवर्नर साहब को जो चाहे दे दें, नहीं दे सकते हैं तो प्रेसीडेंट साहब दे देंगे । किसने यह बनाया है ? श्रीमन्, इस तरह का लेजिसलेशन सदन में आ जाए और सारा सदन एक राय से कह दे कि--यस, वी डेलीगेट आल पावर्स, तो मेरे ख्याल से पार्लियामेन्ट के पावर्स पर आपका एन्क्रोचमेंट है । आपने किया हुआ है कि गवर्नर की तन्ख्वाह 5550 होगी । इसके अलावा आलीशान मकान भी मिलेगा और उस मकान की मुरम्मत पर लाखों रुपया सालाना खर्च भी हो सकेगा । गवर्नर पर जो खर्च होता है या जो बजट में उसके लिए प्रोवाइड किया जाता है उस पर डिसकशन नहीं हो सकती है, वह डिबार्ड है, वह चार्ज्ड एक्सपेंडीचर है । मुझे मालूम है एक गवर्नर के मकान की मरम्मत पर 12 या 15 या 16 लाख सालाना खर्च आता है । पानी के बिल पर दो तीन लाख आता है । सत्तर लाख रुपया जो सर्वेंट्स होते हैं उन पर आता है । बहुत बड़ा खर्चा होता है । उस पर असैम्बली में या यहां बहस नहीं हो सकती है । उसका आप नाम भी नहीं ले सकते हैं । गवर्नर जो बनता है वह बावेदा होता है । एक अच्छी जिन्दगी बिताने का यह एक अच्छा तरीका है । जिस की जिन्दगी सौ साल होती है यहां आ कर उसकी जिन्दगी डेढ़ सौ साल की हो जाती है । सुन्दर मकान, अच्छी मरम्मत, सुन्दर और सुहावने बाग, फूलों के गुलदस्ते, गवर्नर के बैठने के लिए लम्बी चौड़ी कुर्सी सब तरह की सुविधाएं उसको मिलती हैं । भगवान जाने कितनी शान से वह रहता है । हम मानते हैं कि उसकी डिगनिटी रहनी चाहिए । कारें कितनी होंगी इसके बारे में रूल बनेंगे, एंटरटेनमेंट क्या होगा, इसके बारे में रूल बनेंगे, यह कह दिया गया है । सब कुछ और रूल्स से ही करना है तो हमारी क्या जरूरत है । इस प्रकार का लेजिसलेशन मैंने नहीं देखा है । होम मिनिस्ट्री ने तो कमाल ही कर दिया है इस तरह का बिल ला कर । इस पर वह हमारी मुहर लगवाना चाहते हैं । गवर्नर के जो फैमिली मेम्बर होते हैं उनको भी फ्री कारें मिल जाती हैं । एक गवर्नर ऐसे भी हैं जिन के बारह लड़के हैं, नौ लड़कियां हैं । लड़कियों के दामाद आते हैं । सब कारों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं । पहली क्लास से लेकर आखिरी क्लास तक मैं समझता हूं कि रीथिंकिंग की जरूरत है । सभी तरह की पावर्ज डेलीगेट इस में कर दी गई हैं । कानून पार्लियामेन्ट को उसकी जो पावर्ज हैं उनको डेलीगेट करना नहीं चाहिए । ऐसा करके पार्लियामेन्ट अपने अधिकारों को खोएगी । गवर्नर के एमालुमेंट्स, उनकी सुविधाओं को अगर आप लीगलाइज करना चाहते हैं, उनको आप कानूनी रूप देना चाहते हैं तो इस काम को आप पार्लियामेन्ट को करने दीजिए । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि सभी मैटर्ज को ब्यूरोक्रेटस को सौंप दिया जाए । आप ब्यूरोक्रेटस को अनलिमिटेड पावर्ज दे रहे हैं । एक एक गवर्नर का एक साल का जो बजट बनता है वह डेढ़ करोड़ का बनता है । दौरे में आता है कि गवर्नर साहब नैना देवी के दर्शन करने जा रहे होते हैं तो सारे फैमिली मेम्बर्ज उनके साथ जाते हैं और सभी को अलग अलग कारें मिलती हैं । कोई मुसलमान गवर्नर हुआ और उसकी तीन बेगमें हुईं तो तीनों जाएंगी और एक एक बेगम एक एक कार में जाएगी । मान लो बहनें हैं या लड़कियां हैं तो सारे दामाद जाएंगे। और कौन मांग करता है ? यह बिल किसने बना कर दिया है । और दे भी दिया होम मिनिस्टर की जगह स्टेट मिनिस्टर को कि तुम सम्हालो । इसमें हमको कुछ पावर्स नहीं दी हैं, और उल्टे हमसे मोहर लगवाना चाहते हैं कि गवर्नर को पूरा अधिकार दे दो वह अपने लिए घर में रहे उसको इन्द्रपुरी बना ले और जो चाहे करे । इस इन्द्रपुरी में रहने के लिये कौन सा बिल है और इसमें क्या पावर्स हैं ? मैं समझता हूं यह कानूनन गलत है । इसलिए इस बिल को आप कल के लिए रखें और फिर सरकार की तरफ से कुछ संशोधन आना चाहिए । रात में आ जाए तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा । नहीं तो हम समझेंगे जो पावर्स लिए हैं वह हमारी पावर्स नहीं हैं ।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय देने के लिए आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। गवर्नर की प्रिवैलेज के बारे में जो बिल लाया गया है उसके पहले हमें यह विचार कर लेना चाहिए कि राज्यपाल के पद की वर्तमान संदर्भ में कोई आवश्यकता है क्या? आवश्यकता होगी तभी न उनका वेतन आदि निर्धारित करेंगे। अगर आवश्यकता ही न हो तो फिर इस विधेयक की भी कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

संविधान के निर्माताओं ने जो राज्यपाल की परिकल्पना की थी उसमें उन्होंने यह सोचा था कि राज्यपाल को बिखराव को रोकने तथा केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के बीच एक सम्पर्क सूत्र का काम करना होगा। किन्तु हुआ क्या? इस संबंध में मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं संविधान सभा में जब सबसे पहले राज्यपाल के पद की परिकल्पना की गई थी उस समय में यह सोचा गया था कि राज्यपाल भी निर्वाचित होगा। किन्तु दो महीने के बाद जब तत्कालीन विधि सदस्य, स्वर्गीय भीमराव अम्बेदकर ने, खुद उसमें एक संशोधन पेश किया कि राज्यपाल का पद निर्वाचन से न हो कर नौमीनेशन के द्वारा भरा जाएगा, तो उस समय में संविधान सभा के दो सदस्यों—प्रो. के. टी. शाह और श्री शिब्बन लाल सक्सेना—ने इसका तीव्र विरोध किया था और उन्होंने कुछ संशोधन पेश किए थे। मैं उन्हीं को उद्धृत करूंगा:

> "Such a Governor will have no independence, and the Centre might try to do some mischief through that man. Even if he is nominated, he can at least be independent. if after he is nominated, he is irremovable."

उस समय डा. अम्बेदकर ने एक तरह से इस संशोधन की भावना को स्वीकार भी किया। किन्तु स्वीकार करने के साथ उन्होंने यह कहा कि चूंकि राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति प्रेसीडेंट के द्वारा होगी और प्रेसीडेंट के द्वारा होने पर केवल दो ही कारणों से नियुक्ति रद्द की जा सकेगी। एक तो जब वह शारीरिक रूप से अस्वस्थ हो जाए अथवा उन पर कोई करप्शन का चार्ज लगे। साधारणतया इन्हीं दो कारणों से नियुक्ति रद्द की जाती है। यह कहते हुए उन्होंने संशोधन की भावना को स्वीकार किया। किन्तु क्या हुआ? अभी जो स्थिति है वह देख रहे हैं। उस समय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भी कहा था..... राज्यपाल सत्ता की राजनीति से ऊपर रहेंगे और यह एपौइंटमेंट पोलिटिकल एपौइंटमेन्ट नहीं होगा।

मैं एक बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूं, आप 22 मार्च, 1980 का इंडियन एक्सप्रेस देखिए, उसके एडीटोरियल में लिखा है कि गृह-मंत्री ज्ञानी जैल सिंह ने अपने प्रेस इंटरव्यू में कहा है—

> "It is proper for all political appointees including the Governors to resign immediately after the change of Government at the Centre."

यह तो संविधान की मूल भावना का सरासर हनन है। जब स्वीकार कर लिया गया था कि गवर्नर की पोलिटिकल नहीं है, यह पोलिटिकल नियुक्ति से ऊपर की चीज है, गवर्नर, राज्यपाल सत्ता की राजनीति से ऊपर रहेंगे, फिर भी हमारे गृह-मंत्री यह कहेंगे कि यह पोलिटिकल एपौइंटमेंट है, तो फिर यह पोलिटिकल एपौइंटमेंट है। कोई गवर्नर इसको स्वीकार नहीं करेगा तो उसकी क्या हालत होगी? उसकी हालत वही होगी जो तमिलनाडु के गवर्नर श्री प्रभुदास पटवारी की हुई, यानी उनको बर्खास्त कर दिया गया। अगर कोई राज्यपाल इस स्थिति से बचना चाहे तो वह अपने को उसी तरह बना ले जैसा कि हरियाणा के राज्यपाल ने अपने को बना लिया, वह सब निकृष्ट कर्म करने को तैयार हो गए सिर्फ अपने पद की सुरक्षा के लिए। यही स्थिति सभी राज्यपालों के लिए होगी, यदि वह स्वतन्त्र विचार रखने वाला हुआ तो उसकी बर्खास्तगी निश्चित है, अगर उसने केन्द्रीय सरकार की आज्ञा मानी, निदेश माना तो उसके पद की सुरक्षा है। मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि प्रो. के. टी. शाह और प्रो. शिब्बन लाल सक्सेना की आशंकाएं कितनी सही थीं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Can we sit beyond Six O'clock?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the members to be short.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The time can be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot tell you now. You have to wait till Six O'clock.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सोचा गया था कि राज्यपाल का कर्तव्य है कि सत्ता की राजनीति से ऊपर रहेंगे, लेकिन क्या यह संभव है जब एक्टिव पोलिटिक्स में रहने वाले लोग राज्यपाल के पद पर नियुक्त होंगे । मैं तो नहीं समझता कि किसी आदमी के दिमाग के दो कम्पार्टमेंट होते हैं कि एक्टिव पोलिटिक्स में रहे तो यह रास्ता और राज्यपाल हो जाए तो निष्पक्ष भाव से सोचने लगे ।

असम में जो हुआ, वह क्यों हुआ ? वहां के राज्यपाल एक्टिव पोलिटिक्स में थे, वह राज्य-सभा के सदस्य थे । एक पार्टी के सदस्य थे । असम में जब गवर्नर हुए तो उन्होंने वही किया जो उस पार्टी का कर्तव्य था कि उसी पार्टी की सरकार कायम हो । उसी तरह का निर्देश हरियाणा में हुआ ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नर का पद आज एक प्रधान मंत्री के हुकमी बन्दे से अधिक नहीं रह गया है । ऐसी स्थिति में क्या इतना खर्च कर के गवर्नर का पद बरकरार रखने की आवश्यकता है ?

हिन्दुओं के यहां सत्यनारायण की पूजा होती है । वहां पर एक गोबर का गणेश बना कर रखा जाता है । अगर प्रतिष्ठा के लिए गवर्नर के पद की आवश्यकता है, तो हर राज्य में गवर्नर के बदले एक गोबर गणेश बना कर रख दिया जाए । गोबर का बना हुआ रहने के कारण उसमें पवित्रता भी रहेगी, और आज के गवर्नर जो गर्हित कर्म कर रहे हैं, वह उन्हें नहीं करेगा और इसके साथ ही उस पर खर्च भी नहीं होगा । अगर गवर्नर का पद रखना ही है, तो गोबर का गवर्नर बना कर रखना चाहिए । आज गवर्नर का पद ब्रितानी परम्परा को कायम रखने के लिए जारी रखा जा रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि उस पर अत्यधिक खर्च करने की जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है, वह अनुचित है ।

अब मैं इस विधेयक पर आता हूं । इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि गवर्नर के परिवार के लिए जो उचित खर्चा होगा, वह विभिन्न भत्तों के रूप में दिया जाएगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब औरों के लिए परिवार की सीमा नियत की गई है, तो क्या गवर्नर के लिए भी नियत की गई है । जैसा कि आज व्यवहार में देखा जा रहा है, राजभवन में गवर्नर के वयस्क पुत्र और पुत्रियां भी रहते हैं और गवर्नर को जो सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, वे उनका उपभोग धड़ल्ले से करते हैं । क्या यह उचित है कि उन लोगों को भी गवर्नर को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का उपभोग करने दिया जाए ?

समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य क्या है । हम सारे विधेयक में खोज कर के भी यह नहीं जान पाए कि साल भर में गवर्नर पर खर्चा कितना होगा, उसको जितनी सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं, उनका मूल्य कितना होगा । हर मद के बारे में कहा गया है कि पावर डेलीगेट की जा रही है और रूल्ज बनाए जाएंगे, जिनके मुताबिक इस बारे में निश्चय किया जाएगा । इस तरह से सदन को अंधकार में रखने से सरकार का क्या लाभ होगा ? जब हम इस विधेयक को कनसिडर कर रहे हैं, तो हमें मालूम होना चाहिए कि हमारे राष्ट्र पर कितना खर्चा पड़ने जा रहा है, मगर सरकार ने वह तो बताया नहीं ।

कुछ देर पहले मैं परिवार क सीमा की बात कह रहा था । इस विधेयक की धारा 9 में कहा गया है:-

"Subject to any rules made in this behalf, a Governor shall be entitled to travelling allowance for himself and the members of his family and for the transport of his and his family's effects."

इस बारे मे मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। अभी हाल में एक गवर्नर ने शपथ-ग्रहण किया है। जब शपथ-ग्रहण करने के लिए यह गवर्नर महाशय अपने घर से चले और उस राज्य में पहुंचे, तो उनके साथ 150 लोगों की बरात थी। जाहिर है कि यह सारे का सारा खर्चा किसी न किसी रूप में सरकार को ही वहन करना पड़ा होगा । यह तो नहीं है कि राज्यपाल महोदय ने अपनी जेब से वह खर्चा दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शपथ ग्रहण के लिए पंजाब के राज्यपाल के साथ जो 150 लोगों की बरात गई, उसका खर्चा किसने वहन किया । अन्ततोगत्वा वह खर्चा राष्ट्र पर ही पड़ा है । इसी लिए परिवार की सीमा निर्धारित करना आवश्यक है ।

अच्छा तो यह होगा कि जब इस विधेयक में सब बातों को गोल-गोल रखा गया है और कोई भी बात स्पष्ट रूप से सदन के सामने नहीं रखी गई है, तो मंत्री महोदय विधेयक को पुनर्विचार के लिए वापस ले लें और इसको संपूर्ण रूप में सदन में रखें, जिससे राष्ट्र को हानि न हो ।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्यपाल के पद के औचित्य एवं कार्य-प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने गम्भीर आपत्तियां की हैं और इस पद को समाप्त करने के लिये भी अपने सुझाव दिए हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि प्रजातंत्र एक बहुत डेलिकेट सिस्टम है पालिटिक्स का और उस में पदाधिकारी और दूसरे लोगों के व्यवहार में जब तक संयम नहीं होगा तब तक उस पद से वह अपेक्षाएं और आशाएं आप नहीं कर सकते जिन का प्रावधान संविधान में किया गया है। वेस्ट बंगाल में आने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने जो एक बहुत ही अच्छे विद्यवान भी हैं, कुछ शंकाएं प्रकट की और कुछ बातें कहीं । मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि धर्मबीर जो वहां के गवर्नर थे, उन के बारे में और उन की कार्य प्रणाली के औचित्य के बारे में आपने प्रश्न किया, किन्तु क्या यह उपयुक्त होगा यदि आप भी किसी स्थान पर गवर्नर हों, आप ने तीन साल पहले उसी प्रदेश में किसी विशेष दल की सरकार के साथ गवर्नर की हैसियत से काम किया है और जो काम किया है उस को औचित्यपूर्ण तरीके से किया है, इस के बाद दूसरी गवर्नमेंट के आने के बाद उसी गवर्नर के मुंह से वह सरकार यह कहलाना चाहे कि मैंने जो किया था या मेरी सरकार ने जो कुछ किया था वह अनुचित था तो आप की सरकार के लिये डेमोक्रेसी में क्या इस की प्रोप्राइटी है ? क्या आप की सरकार ने जो अभिभाषण तैयार किया राज्यपाल महोदय के लिए उस कोई डेमोक्रेटिक प्रोप्राइटी थी? क्या आप महसूस करते हैं कि किस तरह की डेमोक्रेटिक परम्परा आप कायम करना चाहते हैं यदि आप ऐसा गवर्नर पैदा करना चाहते हैं जो आज यह कहता है कि जिस प्रकार के साथ या जिस दल की सरकार के साथ वह काम कर रहा था तो गलत काम था और दूसरी सरकार के आने के बाद वह यह कहे कि जो कुछ मैंने किया है वह गलत काम था और आज मैं सही काम करने लगा हूं? क्या आप इस तरह की परम्पराओं को कायम करना चाहते हैं? क्या उपगवर्नर के पद की गरिमा को इस तरह से गिराना चाहते हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि संविधान के निर्माताओं का यह उद्देश्य कभी नहीं था । डेमोक्रेसी आप की एक पोलिटिकल बाडी नहीं है, केवल आप का एक राजनैतिक ढांचा नहीं है । डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब यह है कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक जो कुछ भी आप की विचारधारा है, आप की वे आफ लिविंग है, सब में डेमोक्रेसी की एक झलक होनी चाहिए, उस का प्रतिबिम्ब होना चाहिए, वह आप के आचरण में आचरित होनी चाहिए । तभी वह डेमोक्रेसी सकसेसफुल हो सकती है । आप यह चाहें कि गवर्नर तो डेमोक्रेसी के अनुकूल काम करे लेकिन वह दल और उस

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

दल की सरकार जिस का एक उत्तरदायित्व है कि संविधान के अनुकूल चले वह उस पर न चले । संविधान यह नहीं कहता है । पिछली सरकार ने यदि कोई गलत काम किया है तो आप के पास कमीशन आफ एन्क्वायरी एक्ट है, आप के पास सी आर पी सी, आई पी सी और दूसरे एक्टस के प्रावधान हैं उन के अन्तर्गत उन के खिलाफ एक्शन ले सकते थे, मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ एक्शन ले सकते थे । गवर्नर की तो उस में कहीं जिम्मेदारी नहीं आती है । आप स्वयं ही कहते हैं कि वह एक कांस्टीच्यूशनल हैड है । कांस्टीच्यूशनल हैड के ऊपर क्या जिम्मेदारी है ? चीफ मिनिस्टर जो पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी के उन की जिम्मेदारी थी । यदि उन्होंने कोई गलत काम किया था तो उन के खिलाफ आप चार्जिज लगाते, अदालत में उन को ले जाते और दूसरे काम आप कर सकते थे। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि सब से पहले एक अप्रजातांत्रिक काम यदि किसी ने किया है तो वह वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार ने किया है, गवर्नर धर्मवीर को मजबूर किया है । आप उन से गलत स्टेटमेंट दिलाना चाहते थे । इस तरह की जो आप की परम्परा है, इस से आप प्रजातंत्र की परम्पराओं को तोड़ना चाहते हैं । प्रजातंत्र की परम्पराओं को आप मजबूत नहीं करना चाहते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि आज भी अपनी गलतियों को आप नहीं मानते हैं । आप की यह बहुत बड़ी गलती थी, प्रजातांत्रिक गलती थी, संवैधानिक गलती थी, अगर कोई भी इस तरह की गलती करता है तो उस से प्रजातंत्र मजबूत नहीं होता ।

आप ने हरयाणा के राज्यपाल की कार्य प्रणाली के बारे में कुछ कहा । लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन को आप फर्स्ट सिटिजेन आफ इंडिया समझते हैं और वह व्यक्ति जो अपने पद भार से विमुक्त हो कर जा रहा है, क्या आप ने उस के भाषण को पढ़ा है ? माननीय राष्ट्रपति नीलम संजीवा रेड्डी ने जाते समय यह कहा है कि मेरी यह विचारधारा थी, मैं ऐसा महसूस करता था कि हरयाणा के गवर्नर ने वह जो एक विशेष पार्टी के नेता को बुला कर सरकार बनाने का निमंत्रण दिया, वह उचित नहीं है । मैंने ऐसा महसूस किया। महसूस करने के बाद उन्होंने जो कुछ कार्यवाही की, कैबिनेट को लिखा या कहां कहां लिखा वह अलग बात थी, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि मेरी वह धारणा गलत साबित हुई । आप के राष्ट्र का राष्ट्रपति यह अनुभव करता है कि हरियाणा के राज्यपाल ने सही काम किया है, उस ने जिस पार्टी के नेता को सरकार बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित किया है वह काम सही है । तो क्या फिर आप यह महसूस नहीं करते ...(व्यवधान)... तो यह जो आपके राष्ट्रपति थे उनका कथन है। आखिर जिस संस्था को या जिस व्यक्ति को आपने विवेक दिया है, डिस्क्रीशन दिया है उसके डिस्क्रीशन को इवैलुएट करने के लिए चैक्स एंड बैलेन्सेज भी हैं ! हरियाणा के गवर्नर ने चीफ मिनिस्टर को सदन में अपनी मेजारिटी सिद्ध करने के लिए टाइम भी दिया था । क्या यहां पर चरण सिंह की सरकार को राष्ट्रपति की ओर से सदन में मेजारिटी सिद्ध करने के लिए टाइम नहीं दिया गया था ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What about the point of order of Prof. Tewari? When I was talking, you objected to this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you raising a point of order?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I want to know whether your conscience is sleeping.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Shri Yadav has not used any offensive expression.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Tewari felt that you were making certain derogatory remarks. That is why he raised objection.

श्री राम सिंह यादव : उस समय हमारा दल उधर विपक्ष में बैठा हुआ था और हमारे दल ने उस दिन का इंतजार किया था जब इस सदन में आकर यह तय होगा

कि जिस नेता को राष्ट्रपति ने प्रधान मंत्री बनाया है वह अपनी बहुमत सिद्ध कर सकता है या नहीं । लेकिन आपने देखा कि वे अपना बहुमत सिद्ध करने के लिए इस सदन में प्रवेश भी नहीं कर सके ।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूं जो कुछ भी हमारी संवैधानिक परम्पराएं हैं उनका निर्माण करना, उनका सृजन करना और उनको सुदृढ़ करना, यह केवल किसी एक दल विशेष का नहीं, सभी दलों का उत्तर-दायित्व है और इन स्वस्थ परम्पराओं को कायम करने में सभी दलों के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है ।

अभी हमारे दल के एक माननीय सदस्य ने गवर्नर्स के इमालुमेन्ट्स, सैलरी पेन्सन के बारे आपत्ति करते हुए कहा कि जो लेजिस्लेशन यहां पर लाया गया है वह इन-कंप्लीट है । उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें यह प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है । इस सदन को यह अधिकार नहीं मिला है कि वह उनकी तनख्वाह को तय कर सके । मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान ने इस बात की मुमानियत की है । मंत्री जी को यहां पर गवर्नर की तनख्वाह के बारे में मेन्शन करने का अधिकार नहीं है । जो हमारा संविधान है उसने ऐसा करने स मना किया है । कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल (158) में यह दिया हुआ है कि आप गवर्नर के इमालुमेन्ट्स को कम नहीं कर सकते हैं। आर्टिकल (158) के क्लाज (3) में दिया हुआ है :

Article 159(3) reads:

"The Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such emoluments, alowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the second Schedule."

सेकेन्ड शेड्यूल में उनकी तनख्वाह और सारी चीजें दी हुई हैं ।

The Second Schedule says:

"1. There shall be paid to the President and to the Governors of the States the following emoluments per mensem, that is to say:—

The President .. 10,000 rupees.
The Governor of a State .. 5,500 rupees.

2. There shall also be paid to the President and to the Governors of the States such allowances as were payable respectively to the Governor-General of the Dominion of India to the Governors of the corresponding Provinces immediately before the commencement of this Constitution."

It means all these provisions have been made in the Constitution. Unless the Constitution is amended, Parliament has no power to determine it. Of course, you have the right to amend the Constitution.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I have an objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Yadav, are you yielding?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. There is no point of order.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: This august House has the power to amend the Constitution. But the Government has got no power to amend it either by way of this Bill or any other legislation.

Article 112 of the Constitution also provides that so far as the emoluments of the Governor are concerned, they are not to be voted in this House. The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately. And it has been mentioned:

"The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India:—

(a) the emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office;

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

(b) the salaries and allowances of the Chairman etc....."

The emoluments and salary and pension etc., payable to the Governor, they are not to be discussed in the House. They are treated as charged on the expenditure of the Legislative Assembly as well as on the Union. Therefore, this argument that all this should be enumerated and this House should discuss those things, it has been specifically prohibited in the Constituiton. Therefore, it cannot be discussed.

इस के अलावा मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद दूंगा कि वे इस तरह का बिल लाए हैं । इस से पहले वास्तव में हमारे पास गवर्नर्स के बारे में केवल एक आदेश दि गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इन्डिया (गवर्नर्स एलाउंसेज एण्ड प्रिविलेजेज) आर्डर, 1950, था और उस में कुछ मुद्दे ऐसे थे, जिन के बारे में स्पष्ट प्रावधान नहीं था । अब इस बिल के माध्यम से मंत्री जी उन मुद्दों के बारे में स्पष्ट प्रावधान लाए हैं और इन से मैं समझता हूं कि आकी जो धारणाएं हैं और मान्यताएं हैं, उन को आप पूरा कर सकेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ, जो यह विधेयक पेश किया गया है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The present decade is a testing time for the democratic institutions that we have and the office of the Governor is also one such democratic institution envisaged by our Constitution. Moreover, the office of the Governor suffers from colonial origin, democratic ethos and bureaucratic background. Naturally, therefore, there is bound to be controvery with respect to this office of the Governor. That is very natural under this circumstance and can be expected. Therefore, we have had such expressions which may not be going in accordance with the Constitutional niceties as to describe the Governors as favourite boys or fallen horses. However, that is the situation that is there. As I say, because of the very nature of the office there is bound to be controversy. There are many who say that the office should be abolished. Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, when she resigned as the Governor of Maharashtra expressed the firm opinion, that the office is useless and must be abolished.

But, here Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I commend to this House, an important point for consideration. A political system can be both unitary and federal at the same time. It is this unique characteristic and feature of our Constitution which makes the office of the Governor a political necessity. Moreover, this office of the Governor, I may say in a very compact language, is the legal survivor to a substantial residue of power and importance. Of course, if I try to elaborate this particular point, I will have to go into the question whether there are or there are not any discretionary powers to the Governor. However, not going into all that details, it is necessary for me to say a word or two about the efficacy of the office of the Governor.

I must say that it all depends upon the personality of the person who is holding the office, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about the Sovereigns in England, we are told that an able monarch can have a considerable influence on the government. This also applies to a Governor. There is also a saying that the voice of reason is more readily heard when it can persuade but not coerce.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is why we are readily heard.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This applies very aptly to a Governor. Of course, we have had Governors and Governors and then with these Governors, different situations have come up. I may give only a few examples without trying to offend any Constitutional niceties.

The Chief Minister Gurnam Singh compelled the Governor B. C. Pavte to read his own criticism in the Governors Address to the Legislature. But at the same time, we have another example that Dharm Vira in West Bengal disregarded the Chief Minister by skipping certain portions critical of his own action. Therefore, I said that much about this office of the Governor and the institution of the Governor will depend upon the very personality of the Governor.

In Bihar, Governor Bhandare publicly criticised certain Ministers. Some of the Ministers had to apologise beore he administered the oath of office and secrecy to them. Then, we also have a sorry spectacle of U.P. where the Governor of U.P. Shri Homi Modi once switched on the radio, and learned to his surprise that he had already appointed—just appointed—one more Minister. He got that news coming from the radio. Therefore, I am pointing out the various things.

We had also the Governor, Pattabi Sitaramayya of Madhya Pradesh. He has revealed that very often he did not even know that ordinances have been promulgated in his name. These are various examples one can go on multiplying.

Our friends talk of Bengal. When B. C. Roy was the Chief Minister, even the late lamented Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru could not appoint a non-Bengali as a Governor. But that was not the situation later on.

After 1967, really speaking, the situation has changed very much and the office of the Governor has acquired greater dimensions as far as importance is concerned. We may have our own different point of view. But that does not however mean that we can deny the Constitutional importance, the political necessity of the institution of Governor.

Sir, with these words, I come to the Bill. We are told that the Bill is a very simple one. It is supposed to be simple. But I am sorry to say that the Bill is not as simple as it is sought to be made out. You see what happens. Article 158(3) of the Constitution provides:

> "The Governor shall be entitled... to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law...."

This is an important point. That must be considered. The Constitution wants the Parliament to determine the emoluments, allowances and privileges of a Governor and to determine by law. Now, here is the Bill. The Bill says that the quantum of allowance which a Governor will have under Clause 4, will be determined by the President by an order. That is the end of the thing. Today, if we pas this Bill, once and for all, all the powers of this House are given over to the President. The President in his own discretion may decide any quantum of allowanc whatsoever and fix it by an order. And this order also will not be placed on the Table of the House.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: There is no such provision. I have moved several amendments to the Bill. I am happy that an elder statesman like Prof. Ranga has been socked. The reality of the Bill is now before us. The President in his discretion can fix any allowance. I am not grudging the quantum of emoluments and allowances. You give whatever is necessary. But I say, "You follow the democratic method." He could have said, under Clause 4, that the exact quantum of allowance, the rate of allowance, will be prescribed by rules. If he had said so, I would not have taken any objection because the rules will be placed on the Table of the House and then we can, if we feel they are not justified, move appropriate motion for modification or for annulment of those rules. But that is not the provision under Clause 4.

The rules will simply tell us about the details perhaps of how that allowance will be drawn, this and that, and these matters of details will be dumped on the Table of the House. But the exact rate at which the allowance will be given to a Governor will be fixed by the President under Clause 4, by his order. There is no provision in the Bill that this order will be placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, this

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

House after giving the powers to the President will be helpless, a silent spectator. This, I submit, is not a democratic way of dealing with the thing.

My amendments are there. I do not say that you fix up the rate and the quantum here and now itself. I can understand the practical difficulties. My amendments are there to say that the exact rate and the quantum can be fixed by rules and the rules can be placed on the Table of the House and, then, we can deal with it according to the rules that we have for transacting our business.

There is a word in the Memorandum regarding Delegated Legislation and it is mentioned there that the legislation that is delegated is of an extra-ordinary nature. It is mentioned there in a corner? The whole thing has been tried to be explained away by saying that though it is extra-ordinary it is inherent in the nature of things. What does it mean by "inherent in the nature of things?" This is my main objection to the whole Bill.

18 hrs.

Clause 4 is about the leave allowances.

Then again there are Clauses about Conveyance allowances also and about the number of motor vehicles etc., that the Governor can use. These also will be determinated by order—the number of vehicles that the Governor will use. Let him use thousands of vehicles. I do not dispute that. But that again will be fixed by an order!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you concluding?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have several amendments to explain.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, with your permission I beg to present the Thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 28, 1982/Sravana 6, 1904 (Saka).